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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 23

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FASHION IN SHORTHORN BREED-ING.

Fashion has been denominated by some s tyrannical king, who hold's the reins that guide society with a relentless grasp, and decrees, at will, as to what way all things shall be done; and says what we shall or shall not do. But to us the ruler of fashions seems to be more like a feigned goddess who occupies the most exalted position imaginable, and is everywhere present, representing a power almost incalculable, and as if it were with a magi cian's wand, sways us to and fro; those whom she wills to, she builds up, and those whom she wills to she breaks down-The power of fashion is recognized as a universal one, and none dare say that they have escaped its influence. It pervades all grades of society, from the queen on the throne to the humblest slave; it controls the deliberations of men, from the halls of Congress to the country district school meeting, and exerts an influence in our business transactions, from the manipulating of stocks on 'Change to that of running a peanut stand. Considering its potent influence in all other branches of business it is not strange that it should

enter that of Shorthorn breeding. In all the traditions brought down noble race of cattle we have not heard a conformation, or any great preference for any individual breeder's cattle. They were a race of cattle that were known and honored only for the characteristics of their race. In all the years in which the race was forming, they were left unmolested by the whims their later descendents have been subjected to, and were only obliged to submit to such changes as a mild, even clinate and abundant feed would inevitably work in them. The luxuriant growth of grass that they were allowed to revel in, enabled the cows to furnish a supply of milk greater than that from any other breed, and the steers were made to grow and spread and make a carcass of beef that for quality and weight far surpassed

mything anywhere else found.

History tells us that the mass of breeders in those early days were a class not ad dicted to scholastic pursuits, and yet they Possessed many facts, both valuable and important, but lacking a medium of communication, like the agricultural press of convention. the present day, they neither imparted to the public their plans of operation, nor were they swayed by public opinion. Some of these facts have been brought down by tradition and have been given to the world; but the knowledge of most of them perished with their possessors when they died; and the only sign left of their aduous and faithful labors is the noble mimals they bred, whose posterity surved them. While so little is known of e operations of these earlier breeders, it but reasonable to suppose that thought-Il men had been at work during the years general progress and advancement in agricultural science, and much attention Paid to the ameliorating of the form and ondition of their cattle; for it would be Werse to reason to believe that the noble orthorn burst forth from their native aunts the typical emblem of beauty and general excellence that they were about le year 1780, when the Collings and their emporaries began their career as eeders. But the honor of bringing the horthorn to a prominent position, that fould necessarily attract the attention of the world, was reserved for these later eders. The day in which they lived a most auspicious one for the undering. Agricultural pursuits began to e looked upon by the nobility of the antry with considerable favor. Alhough Charles Colling committed the hash act of introducing some Galloway ood into a small portion of his herd, he was a man of superior address and sagac-

and had a knowledge of mankind

such as would enable him to overcome

given to experiment, and his movements were watched with a vigilant eye. In the year 1810, when he closed out his cattle at public sale, nearly all the breeders of any pretension sought to get one of his animals with which to stamp their stock. Prices ruled very high, and an agricultural writer, partly to apologize for the high prices there reached, says: "But it must be remembered that the renown of the Ketton herd was then at its height, the Collings were the fashion." This is the first time in the history of the Shorthorn we have been able to find that the word fashion was applied to either the breeder or cattle; but the bewitching, mystical goddess, who then with her alluring hand led those early breeders to bid such fictitious, prices has never since forsaken the calling, but has wielded her influence on every favorable occasion, not often for the good of, but more frequently for the production of injury to the business.

(To be continued.)

VAN BUREN COUNTY SHEEP BREKDERS.

The annual sheep shearing festival was held on the fair ground on the 22nd ult. The day opened with forebodings of rain, which kept many from a distance from attending. The usual custom has been for farmers to bring their wives and families, and make the shearing a real festival for all. Dealers in agricultural implements and stock men have availed themselves of this opportunity to advertise their goods an 1 stock animals. Sheep men have thus been able to impart a more extended knowledge of what they had to sell, and thus help others as well as themselves. The shearing has also usually itinerated about among the large farmers of the two counties of Kalamazoo and Van Buren, thus bringing the people together, to become better acquainted with each other, and to broaden the business of fine sheep breeding.

The early morning rain checked this usual large gathering, so that the customary throng of ladies commingling with the crowd was sadly wanting, but before the dinner hour they were more plenty, and the ample baskets being car. ried to the dining hall showed that the usual spread would not be found wanting when the time arrived.

The exhibition of sheep showed that western counties are determined that all the honors of good sheep breeding shall not be carried off by our more eastern competitors.

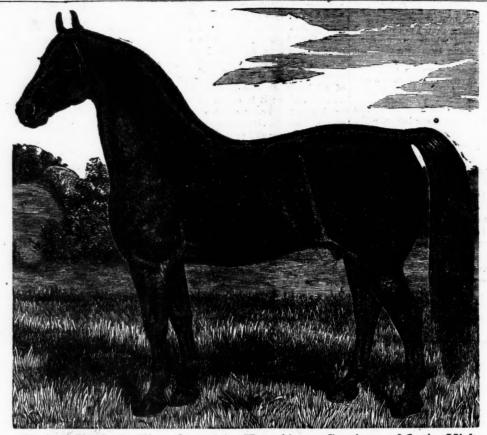
tion to our breeders here, and made an apiece to indicate their continued interest | about. in the festival. A reference to the record below will show that our breeders get was unanimous. well toward the front, and that they can challenge any county in the State to produce a higher average at a shearing this year. Our record gives an average of 202 lbs. for all the sheep shorn, which speaks very well for sheep in Van Buren County. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected; James Bale is again President, O. P. Morton Vice President, Robt. Morrison Treasurer and A. C. Glidden Secretary. Members of the Executive Committee, representing different sections of the territory covered by the association were also elected. After the election, J. J. Woodman presented and read the resolutions passed by the recent National Wool Growers' Convention, as published in the MICHIGAN FARMER, and gave some of the reasons which prompted the call of the

O. P. Morton said the tariff on foreign wool was all the protection the farmer enjoyed, and this protection was sought to be destroyed. We are told by buyers that there is an over production of wool, and still 60,000,000 pounds annually are sent o this country, to supplement the lack of domestic wool.

O. W. Rowland, of the True Northerner, knew nothing of wool production practically, but the large importations show that we can use all we raise, and the importations also. He would like to see a tariff so large as to practically exclude foreign wools. Every pound of wool used in America should be grown by American farmers.

D. Woodman thought farmers should have some protection—something in their favor. After the short crop and low prices of last year, farmers are seeing harder times than ever before. He asked those farmers to show their hands who could grow good washed wool for 25 cents per pound. We have to store fodder to feed our sheep for nearly half the year, while Australia can pasture her sheep the year round. We cannot raise wheat to compete with the great Northwest, nor cattle to compete with herdsmen west of the Mississippi. Farmers cannot raise wool for less than 35 cents

T. R. Harrison is not a wool producer, but is a born protectionist. People will divide into parties on what they conceive to be for the best interest of the country, but this is a business question, upon



Cleveland Bay Stallion, Owned by Hon. Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia, Mich.

sugar of Mississippi and Louisiana. Protect the products of American labor and you make a market for manufactured goods. There can be no middle ground. It makes no difference whether we get ten cents per pound on wool for protection or for revenue. It will take a tax of about \$6 for every man, woman and child in the United States to furnish enough money to pay the expenses of our governbringing the goods to this country, but rather a man should become rich by thoroughbred. manufacturing here than abroad; it is better all round. Support no man for Bays previously brought into this State.

E. B. Welch took down a couple of no-tariff Congressmen.

Name of Owner.	Sex.	Age, years.	Number.	Age of Fleece Days.	Weight of		Length of Staple, inch's	Weight of Carcass, Pounds.
A. W. Hsydon	R	8	483			15	214	108
E. B. Welch	E	6	97	365		00	2	105
_ do	E	2	40	365		06	234	98
G. F. Harrington	R	2	36	384		07	21/2	9814
E. B. Welch	E	1	55		15	01	21/2	70
_ do	E	4	64		18	08	25%	79
G. F. Harrington	R	1	**	400	23	07	31/8	80
E. B. Welch	R	2	389	405		18	318	98
J. McWilliams	R	4	****	385	32	00	216	106
A. W. Haydon		2	119	385	25	11	2	119
C. P. Rawson	E	2 2	268	365	25	06	214	98 129
A. W. Haydon G. F. Harrington	R	4	548 11	385	40	14	21/2	631
E. B. Welch	R	1	26	385	17 15	04	234	91
do	R	1	28		16	15	234	100
do	R	î	25	200		04		100
do	E	5	178	0.04	19	CO	214	
do	E	5	176	ngn	18	00	216	
do	E	1	58		16	08	234	
** Plato 3d.	,35,				1-0	30	-/-	

THE CLEVELAND BAY.

This week we present the cut of Cleveland Bay or English coach horse now owned by Hon. Alonzo Sessions of Ionia, this State. He is a good representative of the breed, and our readers may therefore form an opinion of its characteristics by an examination of the cut. The breed derives its name from its color and the section in which it was most largely bred, and its color has been one of its leading characteristics since anything is known of its history. Its origin is traced to the coaching period in England, when a four-in-hand offered the only facilities for what was then regarded as rapid traveling by the general public. With this end in view the coach horse was bred, and his form modeled to meet the requirements necessary in such a horse. It is quite evident that the blood of the thoroughbred entered quite largely into his make up, giving him style, courage and endurance, and adding to the symmetry of his form. He required sound feet and clean muscular legs to withstand the pounding they were called upon to endure where traveling over the hard English roads, a muscular form to pull the heavy old fashioned coach at a round pace. and a deep rather than a wide chest, givfor carriage purposes by wealthy people

protected, but we should broaden out and well matched. The result of this de- sively in the construction of farm maenough to cover the whole country. Pro- mand was the English coach horse, or chinery. tect the rice of the Carolinas, and the Cleveland Bay, as he stands to-day, and in many points he is an ideal animal.

An English live stock journal not long since noted the fact that breeders of the Cleveland Bay in that country had decided to publish a register for the breed, and said that it was singular that it had not been done long ago. The fact is this breed has been largely used to cross with dry place when not in use, to prevent others, and for that reason the attempt to rust. The strength of wooden parts is breed them pure has not been at all genment; this would be \$36 annually for a eral even where they are best known. family of six persons. Commerce is in Sporting men have crossed the thoroughfavor of free trade; they want pay for bred stallion, selecting large, strong built animals, upon Cleveland Bay mares for the farmers would have no money to buy the purpose of breeding a horse that had them. The cry of "The Chinaman must the speed to keep well was ith the hounds go," is a cry of protection to the labor of in a fox-hunt, and a greater weightthe native born citizen. He would much | carrying capacity across country than the

There have been one or two Cleveland office who is not identified with your in- One of these was the horse Symmetry, terest. We have no use as farmers for imported into Virginia, and from thence this country to journey with him to who has an eye for a handsome horse. A. W. Hayden, from the southwestern this country to journey with him to who has an eye for a handsome horse. them wearing poorer clothes than the vicinity. To breed handsome, well excellent showing too. Several other poorest here. If free trade were better matched carriage horses, of fine appearbreeders from a distance brought a sheep for the poor man, this would be changed ance, and which would command the highest prices for the purposes named, The vote on adopting the resolutions 'the Cleveland Bay stands pre-eminent, while he has the weight and stamina to make him a valuable horse in nearly any place he may be put. We should think that with common mares of fair size and style this horse should get stock of a very desirable description, and which would bring in remunerative returns to their breeders. . Mr. Sessions deserves encouragement for bringing so fine a horse into his neighborhood, and we look for some good stock from him if he has a fair chance.

SOME SEASONABLE SUGGES-TIONS.

A farm that is not well supplied with improved machinery cannot be considered furnished. In modern farming there is scarcely any labor performed without the assistance of machinery, from what is now considered the simple mowing machine to the more complicated machines used for cutting and binding grain with twine. It becomes therefore a matter of vital importance to the farmer to select the best and to understand how to operate it. This is especially true of harvesting machinery that must be used at a season of the year when delays are very annoying. and expensive. The difference in price between a first-class machine, one that is well made of good material and by well known and responsible manufacturers, and one made by irresponsible parties, or by parties who have little reputation at stake, is only a trifle. Manufacturers of the latter class usually make their goods to suit the price. Young men should be encouraged in acquiring a knowledge of the science of Mechanics that they may be better able to operate and select that which is best adapted to the work to be performed.

There was a time when this class of machinery was constructed almost entirely of green lumber (held together by nails) and of common cast iron, which is very heavy and liable to break at any moment; but of late years many manufacturers have discarded it and are now using malleable iron in its stead, which is much better adapted for this purpose on account of its lightness and great strength. To ing plenty of room for lungs and yet not piece off; the malleable will turn up be-interfering with locomotion. Added to fore the chisel the same as wrought iron, this the demand for horses of this style but the cast iron will crumble. If farmers

A harvester cannot be considered complete without a serrated sickle with which to cut clean grain and a smooth knife to cut where there is grass and weeds, or when the grain is damp, and also for cutting flax, timothy, &c. It is important that the knife or sickle be easily removed for repairs, grinding, or for storage in a greatly impaired by their liability to split, but this can be remedied by using rivets on the ends crosswise of the grain. The device for changing the height of cut in harvesting machines is of the utmost importance; it should be strong and durable, easily handled, and have capacity for changing the height of cut when in tal grain, to enable the operator to pick up patches of lodged grain without stopping the team. All bolts should have square heads, so that the nuts can be removed at any time. A square shoulder on bolts is not sufficient to prevent them from turnbrought to Michigan by Mr. L. D. Wat- ing when the wood gets dry and the nuts loads. G. F. Harrington brought sheep. Mr. Bale would like every poor man in kins of Manchester, Washtenaw County, are rusted on; and this is a source of great

part of the county, made his first exhibi- England; they would find the best of Symmetry left some fine stock in that The foregoing are a few of the important points that suggest themselves to the writer, who has had considerable experience with machinery on the farm, and he hopes they will be of some assistance to farmers in selecting that which is best, and which will undoubtedly prove to them the cheapest in the end, and also in inducing manufacturers of farm machinery to use the material which is best adapted to that purpose on account of its lightness, strength and durability-malleable iron.

FEEDING CALVES.

BATTLE CREEK, June 1st, 1884. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As intimated in my article on feeding lambs in your issue of April 29th, I now give you the result of feeding calves: Average age per calf, December 1st, nearly eight months:

DERIT. #824 lbs at 3 cents... \$14 47

Feed per calf—
Corn Meal, 352 lbs, at \$25 per ton
Rye Meal, 354 lbs, at \$27 per ton
Bran, 89 lb*, at \$15 per ton...... 67
Midelings, 259 lbs, at \$17 per ton..... 64
Clover hay, 911 lbs, at \$9 per ton... 64

CREDIT. Verage weight when sold May 25th, 7871/2 \$39 38

\$ 7 44 Gain per head..... From December 1st to January 15th I fed corn and rye meal mixed, equal parts. I found this feed too hearty, and then mixed bran, corn and rye meal, equal parts by measure, upon which they gained rapidly. This feed I continued until April 1st, when I gradually changed to fine middlings.

Some of my errors were: 1st, in feeding too concentrated feed at first; 2d, in feeding too heavily the first two months -all they would eat up clean; 3d, in turning them out May 1st upon a field of rye sown for pasture, and then upon clover until sold. The first 12 days they shrank heavily, and at 20 days barely weighed the same they did when turned out. After that they gained very rapidly, and ought to have been kept longer.

S. G. GORSLINE.

[Mr. Gorsline here gives us some positive figures, not guess-work, and frankly states the errors he made while engaged in this experiment. This makes the report all the more valuable, and we are certain distinguish between malleable and cast the readers of the FARMER will appreciate iron, take a sharp chisel and chip a small the information thus given. He shows that even if calves are turned off be. fore the age at which they would return the greatest profit, they paid for their feed will thoroughly examine all tools before and left a fair margin besides. It must be by John Thorburn & Son, of Holt, Ingham which men will differ as their business is of that country, induced breeders to look buying they will soon compel manufactor, too, that the feed is put in at the Co., and others from the herd of A. F. Wood

consumed and still left the margin of \$7.-44 per head for nearly six months feeding. If the bulk of the feed was grown on the farm, the feeder of course had in addition the profits that would have been made from growing it for market. On the whole Mr. Gorsline's statement is quite interesting, and we commend it to those of our readers who have been inquiring into and discussing the subject of feeding calves.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:

Continuation of Notes From Jackson County.

Still continuing our trip through to this county we were accompanied by J. P. Dean, during which time we visited nearly every farmer in this locality, and if our recollection fails us not shall mention them all in our "sketches." C. M. Crego has 160 acres of grand strong soil, well adapted, with its succulent-grasses, for a stock farm. He has a pleasant home, with large barns, and a yard full of high grade stock, among which we notice a well bred nine year old mare with colt by side, sired by Harris' Coach horse, and again in foal to same. Also a four year old Hambletonian gelding of fine style and action, a lot of high grade sheep, some full blood Suffolk and Essex swine, and a cross of these breeds.

Hiram Crego has 240 acres in his farm, which was settled upon by his father some fifty years ago, he coming here as one of the pioneers. Here we find a large brick mansion, two stories high, 32x32-30x18 feet, and 16x30. This is a good grain farm, and has very extensive barns, one of them 32x100 feet, with basement, and in stock we noticed high grade Shorthorns and fine wooled sheep.

M. W. Hess owns 160 acres, upon which he built a fine house last year, 16x28, 16x18, 18x26 feet, and two stories high. He is a variety farmer, although like many others making a specialty of his wheat crop, getting so high an average per acre that my story might be doubted. In stock he has high grade cattle, sheep, and ome well bred Percheron colts.

James H. Graham has 100 acres in his stock farm, makes a specialty of sheep, but has other stock that we did not forget to see, a St. Lawrence brood mare with colt by side, sired by an English coach stallion, that is very promising. He has had in his flock registered sheep for the past three years, making his first purchase of 16 breeding ewes from W. E. Kennedy of Somerset. In 1881 he bought from E. H. Talmadge of Le Roy, N. Y., 15 ewes of Vermont breeding. His stock ram is E. Briggs 110, Vermont bred, and has been used two years very satisfactorily. His flock is looking well, his young stock remaining very even in size, well formed, and the flock numbers in rams, ewes and lambs, nearly 100. Willard C. Weeks of "Hickory Grove Farm"

lives where his father settled in 1834, and has a very pleasant home. He has been a breeder of sheep for several years, and had no hesitation in exhibiting, as well as shearing at the little farm, under his special managelast public show in Lansing, where the ram owned by him and C. A. Wood got a record of which they may be proud. His Vermont bred sheep were purchased from A. A. Wood, of Saline and the lambs we saw were mostly got by Sheldon 48, and young Rip Van Winkle, and are of good size, well fleeced and covered.

Driving still further westward we find the pleasant home of Bliss Charles, who has 120 acres of handsome and productive land, with a tidy home where the front fences have been taken away, giving the passer by a view of a sloping lawn and flowering plants. Still further westward is a magnificent farm

of 300 acres, the buildings of which, as we catch a distant view, appear palatial, and almost satisfy us that the owner's heart must be as open and free as his broad acres are to God's bright sunlight, which has warmed the soil that he has turned to the sunshine, and has filled his graneries to bursting almost with luxuriant crops of wheat and corn. A moment's conversation with its owner, however, and our dreams vanish, as we find that not one dollar to relieve the sufferers on the "thumb of the peninsula" in the great fire of three years ago, when the cry of "God help us"? went up from widows and orphans, reaching every liberal-minded heart, was contributed by him. But we want every one to understand farmer.

A little to the northward we found an old

subscriber and admirer of the FARMER. His name is William Russell, and we spent an hour or two with him, and had the pleasure of looking over his 200 acres of land that faces so handsomely to the east, and from the piazza of the brick homestead got so fine a view of the country. His buildings are nearer our idea of neatness than any we have found, and if not grand, are well finished and painted, even to the barns, the sheds, the pig pens, the granaries and corn-cribs, while the fence that surrounds the barn-yard and facing to the north and east, is a close tight one six feet high, of planed boards, with cap, base and moulding, well battened and painted, good enough to surround the yard of a Jefferson Avenue aristocrat in Detroit. In stock we found a two-year-old Holstein bull, sired by Council, who was owned by A. H. Underwood of Addison, whose stock shows well, and some well-bred registered Chester . White swine. In the splendidly arranged barns we notice the carriage and harness-rooms, the well-lighted mer trip here. In stock are a flock of high stables, and in the new sheep barn (a model one) 26x60 feet, costing \$1,000, one of the finest flooks of grade sheep to be found in the country. They are of good size, are bred for wool, not oil, have a light white fleece of nearly three inch staple, and average 101/2 lbs., of wool which for quality can hardly be equaled. Oscar Colgrove has 400 acres in his farm, which is crossed by the railroad immediately in front of the house, and from which a pleasant view is had of the trains carrying their loads of humanity. Here are some thoroughbred Shorthorns, (of which we could not get the breeding), among them a young bull bred The prejudices that might arise. which men will differ as their business is of that country, induced breeders to look buying they will soon compet manufactures that might arise. affected by it. All farmers want wool for a rangy animal of graceful carriage turers to use malleable iron more extended by it. All farmers want wool for a rangy animal of graceful carriage turers to use malleable iron more extended by it.

possible to have purchased all the feed Percheron brood mares, grays; they were got by imp. Marc Anthony, known as the Chand ler horse, and both in foal to Percheron

> Near this farm is one of 300 acres, owned by Mrs. H. B. Eldred, who retains the old home that she may keep her two young sons at home, giving them the advantages of a near home education, and the benefits of her own counsel and advice, while training them to their farm life with its noble influences. Of such spirit are our noble American mothers.

Joseph Gunn has 130 acres, making him a good farm, upon which he has a herd of thrift; Berkshires, a lot of grade cattle, and a party of 70 breeding grade ewes that are strong constitutioned, well formed, and carrying a fleece of white stapled wool that would please almost any one.

James Covell has lived upon his 160 acres but two years, but it has been time enough for his spirit of enterprise to place the farm, barn-yards and house in good condition. His stock consists entirely of grades. The farm slopes to the east, and being protected by the belt of timber westward makes his crops of wheat and corn surpass those of most of his neighbors.

J. B. Hoagland has only 100 acres, but it is a good farm, well fenced, well worked, and has fair buildings upon it, while grade cattle and sheep are raised and fed.

Charles Wood contents himself upon ninety acres (a larger farm than I should care to work in plowed and meadow laud) takes good care of it, finds time to attend public shearings without neglecting his farm flock of thoroughbred Merinos, and plenty of time to aid your 'special" in the "missionary work" so much needed here. The foundation of this flock of sheep was the purchase of 12 breeding ewes of J. W. Newberry, of Hanover, Mich., in 1882. He has one-half interest with W. C. Weeks in the three-year-old ram L. S. Burwell 85, Vermont Register, got by Burwell's No. 22; dam L. S. B. 9. Burwell's 22 was by H. C. Burwell's Acme. Of the ewes purchased from Mr-Newberry four were by Gen. Dix, dam Walker ewes; six by Rex 165, dams Walker, Myrick and Atwood ewes. The 24 now mentioned have been referred to before in the FARMER, and were purchased from W. E. Kennedy of Somerset, Mich., are two years old, and bred by H. C. Wright, R. L. Landon, C. D. Lane, C. F. Church, L. W. Peet, T. L. Ells, C. H. Grandy, E. N. Myrick and C. P. Crane, and were all coupled to I. G. Wood's 230, C. & W., 953 and 1101, and A. D. Willard 10.

A. K. Harrington is of the material that en tered so largely into the make-up of the Puri tan fathers, in which were blended so finely (with other characteristics) pluck, energy, will and perseverance, and as we look at him and over his 49 acre farm we do not wonder that he has made such a success. His farm buildings, including a new sheep barn, are more than good, while the care, system and attention to details are almost unequalled. In his flock he has a splendid lot of high grade and American and Vermont registered sheep,

Martin F. Palmer has 110 acres of land in sight of Napoleon, and on it we find a flock of high grade sheep, a four year old ram bred by Palmer & Rhead, of Norvell, which he has used for two years, and a two-year-old, T. Brookins 319, which he purchased from C. M. Fellows, of Manchester. He also has a good party of high grade cattle. L. A. Palmer has a farm of 40 acres, where

we are pleased as we look at his new barns 34x 46 feet, with 20 feet posts and high basement, in which we find a party of 45 sheep with a lot of strong, healthy lambs, The general appearance of this flock is such as to commend it to a lover of that kind of stock. C. R. Palmer has 170 acres in his farm, one

mile south of same village. Here are some thoroughbred Shorthorns and some grade sheep, to both of which he has paid much attention for years. His stock ram is five years old, bought from Palmer & Rhead, bred by E. J. & E.W. Hardy of Oceola, and sired by their ram Maximilian 285. Near here is a very fine farm and buildings, with a very large barn erected in 1881, but its owner thinks and tells us that he can see no value in an agricultural or stock paper, and wonders why they are published! Is it simply to draw money from a poor farmthat he is not a representative Michigan er's pocket? He forgets that pages of valu able manuscript have been written by the best talent of the country in their interests, that even Sir Humphrey Davy wrote and published a work on "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," and that from those days down farm literature has been on the increase; that farmers have desired to know their business and how others have farmed, and as a consequence much of the improved system of farming and stock raising is to be credited to the rapidly increasing circulation of such papers; but where ignorance is bliss," we suppose "it is folly to be wise."

Porter M. Cady, two and a half miles from Napoleon, has a farm of 215 acres with 160 under the plow, made up of oak openings with loamy gravelly soil, well fitted for wheat and corn, slightly undulating, with good house and barns, upon which he had lived for twentytwo years, taking it as a farm when it was con sidered almost valueless. The buildings are very fine, the lawn handsome, level and well kept, while the large maples give ample shade in prospective, as we anticipate our midsumgrade sheep and Shorthorns, (since writing thoroughbreds have been purchased.) His specialty is to buy young stock, both cattle and sheep, keep till maturity, and then fatten and sell, in this way turning many an honest penny. His purchase of a Poland-China (which was done to cross upon his own), from one of the well known breeders of the State. has not proved satisfactory, showing that breeders must be more particular in sending out stock if they wish to maintain their own integrity, and the confidence of the unknown

In the town of Grass Lake we found the land generally level, the soil a warm, sandy loam, producing profitable grain and frutt.

The timber is mostly oak, while the farmers

(Continued on eighth page.)



THE DERBY.

The Derby of 1884 will be long remem bered from the fact that for the first time in its history it resulted in a dead heat for first place. The race was ran on Wednesthe bend in the course being very trifling; the last half mile straight. The first half a mile level, and the remainder on a descent until within the distance, where the course again rises.

The Derby is for three-year-olds, colts carrying 8 stone 10 pounds (122 pounds) and fillies 8 stone 8 pounds (120 pounds) The stakes are 50 sovereigns each half for feit, the second horse to receive 300, and the third 150 sovereigns. A sovereign is about \$4.87.

In the betting before the race quotations were two to one against Queen Adelaide, five to one against St. Medard 13 to two against Talisman, ten to one against St. Galien, twelve to one against Beauchamp, twelve to one against Waterto one against Richmond. The latter horse was the only one owned by an American, Walton, the Plunger, entering him. The starters were Queen Adelaide St. Medard, Loch Ranza, Waterford, Bedouin, Richmond, Beauchamp, Borneo, Candor, Hopeful, Dutchman, Talisman, Brest and Woodstock. The cable report says there was an excellent start. After three strides Richmond assumed a slight lead After the quarter mile had been covered. Woodstock took up the running Richmond following. The pair went through the furzes in front of Bedouin to the mile post, where Richmond again took command. They ran thus to the top of the hill. Going down the hill, Borneo assumed the lead, followed by St. Galien and Richmond. Entering the straight Loch Ranza joined Borneo. Queen Adelaide and Harvester closed up. When a quarter mile from home Borneo was still leading, followed by St. Galien. The leaders continued in these positions to the distance pole, where Borneo was beaten. St. Galien was here joined by Harvester, and a tremendous race home took place, the pair running locked together, Queen Adelaide third, Waterford fourth, Brest, Talisman, Borneo, and St. Medard following in the order named-Richmond was 9th to cross the line, Wood. stock and Hopeful Dutchman were last. The winners decided to divide the stakes. which decision carries all bets with it The rule in such a case is as follows:

"Where horses run a dead heat for a where norses run a dead neat for a sweepstakes or plate, and the parties agree to divide the stakes, such horses shall be liable to carry extra weight as winners, and all bets between such horses, or between either of them, or the fields must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the the same proportion as the have been divided. If a bet be made on one of the horses that ran the lead heat, against a horse that was beaten in the race, he who backed the horse that the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet shall be void.'

vorite, and who came in third, is also owned by Sir John.

Harvester was purchased by his present owner on April 28th last, when all the horses in training belonging to Lord Falmouth were sold. The price paid was 8,600 guineas (about \$44,000). Harvester was a Lambert is a beautiful chestnut in hot favorite for the 2,000 guineas race, but color, with one white hind foot and a only secured third place.

THE MORGAN HORSE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. You ask me to write for your valuable paper a short history of the Morgan horses, as I knew them in New England. Well, in order to do this you must go away back with me to the year 1793, when Justin Morgan, of or near Springfield, Mass., had foaled from his bay mare, daughter of Diamond, by Wild Air or the Church horse, by imp. Wild Aira bay colt by True Britian, or Beautiful The prevailing color of the Morgans is Bay, (he was known by both names), and and ever has been bay, chestnut, brown was then owned by Seeley Norton, of and black, with size, build and general Hartford, Conn., and kept at that time characteristics of the "Old Horse." Now by John Morgan at West Springfield, after a lapse of 62 years from the death Mass. True Britain was sired by imp. of the original founder and head of this Traveler, one of the best parade horses of family or breed of horses, the question his day. This same bay colt became one comes home to the New England farmers of the most noted horses in the history of and breeders: How much better off American horses, and was the founder of should we have been to-day, and how the family of Morgans, he having taken much more wealthy would have been our his owner's name of "Justin Morgan." States, had our fathers and ourselves at-When fully matured this horse Justin tended strictly to the breeding of this Morgan was 14 hands high and weighed family of horses, and established a breed 950 lbs., color a dark bay, with full black of them in all their original beauty, points. He was short in the back, short purity and usefulness? Those interested jointed in the legs, with fine bony head, in the Morgans may see two specimens a beautiful fine short ear, full clear recently imported from New England, on pleasant eyes and large open nostril. He | the Essex Stock Farm of Hiram Walker was pony built, with full deep chest, & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., opposite breast bone projecting in front, and the Detroit, Mich, where may also be seen loins exceedingly broad and muscular.

at the same time, very fine specimens of the Percheron and of the Hambletonian Body rather long, round and deep, close ribbed, legs short, thin and very wide, hard and free from meat, with muscles remarkably large for a horse of his 'size and this superabundance of muscle exhibited itself at every step. His hair was short, soft and very glossy; his feet were rather small, but well shaped; he had a by the National Association of Trotting proud, bold and fearless style of move- Horse Breeders, to govern the admission ment, and a vigorous, untiring action, that of applications to registration: has never been surpassed by any horse since his day. He was a natural parade very best saddle horses of his day. He pedigrees. When an animal meets the grass seed. Corn and potatoes are harrow.

could outdraw any horse of his weight, and was a very fast runner. Trotting was but little talked or thought of in those days. I have been quite explicit in my description of this horse, both in appearance and disposition, from the fact of his being the progenitor of the breed of Morgan horses; he has undoubtedly impress ed upon his descendants to the sixth and seventh generations, his own striking and valuable individual characteristics, to a day last. The Derby course is situated degree unsurpassed by any stallion of near the village of Epsom, Sussex, about which we have ever known or read; a 15 miles southwest of London. The race faithful description of him being a genfor the Derby stakes was established by eral description of this breed or family of the Earl of Derby in 1780, and has been the most noted horses ever figuring in the run for annually ever since. The old equine history of New England, the breedcourse was two miles, of an irregular cir- ing and raising of which has made the cular form, the first mile up hill. The fortunes of many individuals, and added new course is a mile and a half, somewhat thousands of dollars to the wealth of Verin the shape of a horse-shoe. The first mont and New Hampshire, the two States three-quarters is nearly straight running, which have most largely engaged in their breeding. Had the horse breeders of the next quarter is in a gradual turn, and these States, from the time of Justin Morgan till the present, stuck to that type and mile is a steady ascent, the next third of style of horse, taking for their standard the old horse himself, (Justin Morgan) as being best adapted to the wants of the New England farmer and business man, and to the keeping of their lands and climate, and to sell to their sister States and neighboring dominion, there is no guess work about it, these two States would to-day be wealthier by millions of dollars, and would have become famous the world over for their fine breed of

horses, as well as Merino sheep.

The most noted son of Justin Morgan

was Sherman Morgan, foaled in 1809, the property of James Sherman, of Lyndon Vt., dam, a chestnut mare from Rhode Island. He was a dark chestnut in color ford, fourteen to one against Borneo, 18 with white stripe and two hind heels white, but showed in a marked degree the general characteristics of his sire. Sherman Morgan was but 134 hands in height, and weighed 925 lbs. The most noted son of Sherman Morgan was Black Hawkk, sired by Sherman Morgan at 22 years old, afterwards called Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, to distinguish him from others of that name, (as the name in after years became very famous). Black Hawk was satin black in color, 142 hands high, and weighed about 950 lbs., was of compact, symmetrical and muscular frame, nervous elastic style of action, and possessed of great speed and endurance, as shown on the turf and road. This horse was the founder of that branch of Morgans known as the Black Hawk family. His dam was a black mare with white legs, from New Brunswick, was evidently well bred (perhaps half thoroughbred). Black Hawk in his palmy days was the most popular entire horse on the American Continent. His stock was sought out and admired everywhere. He sired no inferior colts, but his get comprise numerous beautiful fast trotting, high priced animals, forming an exception, in many respects, to all others, at that time. He was owned and kept for service the last ten years of his life by David Hill, of Bridgeport, N. Y., and stood at \$10 the first season, and gradually raising in price to \$100 cash before service and no warranty. During the ten years he earned \$34,000. Black Hawk's most noted son was Ethan Allen, sired by him when fifteen years of age. Ethan Allen was a bay, with white on three of his feet, and a star and stripe. He was a most wonderful horse, 15 hands high, and weighed almost 950 lbs. He gained a world wide notoriety, not only for speed but for beauty, style and action as well. He was probably possessed of the best world has ever known. The most noted upon the larger breeds and a grand imson of Ethan Allen is Daniel Lambert, who as a trotting sire, (the quality of The time of the race was 2:46 1-5. The mares of which his harem has been comtwo winners were bred as follows: St. posed taken into consideration) has no Galien was by Rotherhill, or The Rover, peer in America or the world, either living out of St. Editha, and is owned by F. E. or dead. And the Lambert stock seems Brau. Harvester was by Stirling out of destined to become as popular in Ver-Wheatear, and is owned by Sir John mont as that of his famous grand sire Willoughby. Queen Adelaide, the fa- Black Hawk, was in his palmiest days. Among some of the best of the get of Dantel Lambert, may be mentioned Benj. Franklin, Jubilee Lambert, Adison Lambert, Lambertus Champlain, Annie Page, Aurora, Aristella, Mountaineer, and many others. Daniel star; mane and tail of lighter hue than body, and of extraordinary fineness and beauty. He is called by competent judges one of the most beautiful horses in America. In trotting action he is simply perfect. As a stock horse he transmits his beauty and speed to his colts. Was foaled in 1858 and is now 26 years old, is owned by David Snow, of Boston, Mass., and is serving mares at \$500 the season. He is undoubtedly the best living representative Morgan sire of the present time. Several of his sons are serving in Vermont, and one or more in Kentucky.

What Constitutes a Standard Bred

Trotter. In answer to a number of inquiries as to what constitutes a standard bred trot ter, we give below the rules established

In order to define what constitutes a trotting bred horse, and to establish a horse, and was perfectly kind and pleas-basis, the following rules are adopted to ant in any and all harness, and one of the control admission to the records of the fall grain and mellows the soil for the

requirements of admission and is duly registered, it shall be accepted as a stand-

rd trotting bred animal. First.—Any stallion that has himself a record of two minutes and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grand sire or his grand dam is already a standard animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that has record of 2:30 or better.

Third.—Any horse that is the sire of two animals with a record of 2:30 or bet-

Fourth .- Any horse that is the sire of

one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications:

1. Record himself of 2:40 or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with

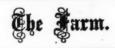
record of 2:40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grand sire or grand lam that is already a standard animal. Fifth.—Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.

Sixth.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare. Seventh.—The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse. Eighth.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare Ninth .- Any mare that has a record of

2:40 or better and whose sire or dam grand sire or grand dam is a standard Tenth.-A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30

Ar the second annual meeting of the National Horse Show Association, while opened on Tuesday last in Madison Garden Square, New York, the prize for thoroughbred stallions four years old and over, was awarded to Stylites, imported bay, 16 hands, eight years old, owned by the Earl of Aylesford. Linden Tree, imported from the Sultan's stables and own. ed by U. S. Grant Jr., a pure Arabian, was awarded the second prize. The stal lion Volunteer, 30 years old, was declared the winner of the first prize for trotting stallions 15 years and over.

No molasses and water mixture, but a conentrated extract of the active medicinal properties of roots, barks, &c., is Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Origin of the Chester-Whites. H. McCord in the Indiana Farmer give the following as the history of the origin

of the Chester-White breed of swine: It will be remembered that the Chester-White is one of the longest established breeds of swine now in this country. The first introduction of the white hog into this country was in 1813. At this date an English trading vessel brought from France some white hogs, which were anded at New Castle, Delaware. They were greatly sought after by the farmers of that vicinity on account of their immense size and strong constitution. They were soon distributed over Delaware and the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania. As to their great size, we have an account of one which attained the weight of 1,410 pounds and netted 1,215. We also have an account of a sow which raised a litter of pigs at the enormous weight of 1.300 pounds. But, to get at the present Chester-White, we must note some other country at a later date. About the year 1818 Capt. James Jeffries brought from England a pair of white pigs called Bedfordshires. These he placed upon his farm near West Chester, Pa. Now began the formation of the present Chester White. The Bedfordshires were crossed spring were of smaller type and of a finer quality. The best specimens of this cross fell into the hands of one Harvey, of Delaware, and Townslev and others, of Chester Counties, Pa. These men, deter mined to further the improvement which of the amount used was of wood ashes. had already been made, sent to England and obtained some white pigs called 'China pigs." These are described by Youatt as having small heads, long in the body, broad backs, chest full, hams well down, short legs, and flesh highly flavor ed. They were easily kept and had a quiet disposition. The China pig was then crossed upon the offspring of the two previous breeds I have just mentioned. The result is the Chester-White of to-day. Thus it will be seen that our present Chesters were made up from three distinct breeds-the large hog. which some at that time called the 'Chesshire," the Bedfordshire and the China pig. But there is one thing which often bothers the minds of young breeders and that is the "blue spots" so often seen upon the present strains of Chesters. The blue spots, as I am informed, originated by the cross with the Bedfordshire and China pig, which were thus marked. They are good evidence of a pure bred Chester. As to the origin of the name "Chester-White," it was for some time a matter of dispute between the breeders of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pa.; part of them claiming they should be called Delaware County Whites and others Chester County Whites. It was finally

decided in favor of Chester County. Harrowing Spring Crops. Says "An Old Farmer" in the N. Y.

Tribune: It was just twenty-three years ago when I wanted a harrow in a field to which access could only be had by the road a mile around, or across a corner of a field of fall been scared by the fallures of the past two seawheat. I told my man to drag the harrow across the wheat. "It will destroy it," said he. "Never mind, I don't think it will; and if it does it is better than going around by the road." It was done, and the wheat was supposed to be ruined. It was a heavy straight toothed harrow. But by and by a bright green stripe could be seen across the wheat where the harrow had gone over it, and when we came to look at it, the plants were taller and thicker there than anywhere else. And when the wheat was cut the man remarked as we crossed the strip, "there's where we drew that harrow." Since then I have harrowed every crop in the spring-the fall grain, corn and potatoes. The harrow is a light one, with forty teeth, which slope backward, and it loosens up the ground about

ed as soon as the planting is done, and again when the plants first show above the ground. Not one plant in a hundred is disturbed, but the young weeds lie on the surface in myriads. I have kept up the harrowing until the plants were several inches high, and if it were not for the ne cessity for working the soil my last year's corn would have needed no cultivation at all after the second harrowing, for it would have kept them down without help. I have learned to believe very firmly that the harrow is the most useful of our farm implements, and if we only study it and its work more we shall appreciate it far more highly than we do, and of course we shall use it more skillfully and profitably

A Few Definitions.

Dr. G. C. Caldwell in the N. Y. Tribun

"Experience has fully shown that of the twelve substances which crops require in their food only three nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash, can be profitably pur chased in manures. The fertilizer dealers offer these three substances in different combinations, as follows: Nitrogen in three forms, namely, nitrate of soda, ammonia salts, and, thirdly, in animal refuse of all kinds, such as dried blood, meat, fish, etc., where it is called nitrogen of organic matter, or for short, organic nirogen. The first two compounds are very soluble in water; and as plants feed most easily on soluble food, nitrates and ammonia salts supply nitrogen for the immediate use of the crop; organic nitrogen dissolves and comes into use much more slowly. Phosphoric acid is supplied in the phosphates in various grades of solubility. A pure superphosphate would have all its phosphate soluble; in ground phosphate rock from South Carolina all the phosphate is very insoluble, in bone meal, which supplies also organic nitro gen, the phosphate stands between the two extremes above mentioned in solubility. Potash is furnished in the German potash salts in two forms, the muriate and

the sulphate, both alike soluble in water and farmers can sometimes get potash in wood ashes. A pure superphosphate is never sold as a fertilizer; the ordinary superphosphate is a variable mixture of insoluble and soluble phosphate and organic nitrogen, very rarely with any considerable quantity of nitrogen in the other forms, and sometimes having potash salts in it and sometimes not. If a superphos phate contains no nitrogen or potash compounds it is called a plain superphos

phate. The Elmira Farmers' Club. At a recent meeting of this club, reported in the Husbandman. President McCann inquired of those present who had used German potash salts what effects were seen where the application had been on lands seeded to grass. There were few responses, but in every trial reported no effect had been discovered, although care ful examination had been made in comparison with adjoining fields subjected to similar treatment except the dressing of potash salts, nor in fact did any one atcempt to explain the absence of effect in the past year. The inquiry brought out a statement of possible interest to farmers who have wood ashes, or bituminous breeds which were imported to this coal ashes and wood ashes intermixed. One of the members had applied several hundred bushels to a meadow, the ashes spread on the land in the winter months more for the purpose of getting rid of them than with expectation of receiving profit from the application. Recent observations, however, had satisfied him that the ashes really helped grass ery much. The portions of dressed were greener, the grass stronger more vigorous, its growth greater, in every respect superior to other portions of the field upon which ashes had not been used. He thought about one half

although all were mixed with coal ashes Inquiry was made about the proper amount of wood ashes to use on lands to produce the best results, but opinions did not agree. The farmer who had received benefit declared a hundred bushels to the acre none too much, even when good wood ashes were used, although a less dressing might bring good returns. He was asked, if he had but fifty bushels, and two acres to dress, would it be better to spread the fifty bushels over the entire area or confine it to one-half. He said under such conditions he should probably distribute the ashes over the entire surface because some benefit would be received and it might even happen that fifty bushels would bring as good return in the

fertilizer sold as supherphosphate. Agricultural Items.

succeeding year as a larger amount. Mr.

Heller, who had expressed high apprecia-

tion of ashes as a stimulus to grass, as

well as manure for general crops, declar-

ed that in his belief twenty bushels to the

acre would be superior in general results

to a moderate dressing of any commercial

In the Northern States alone it has been figured up that it costs \$33,000,000 annually to support the dogs.

A COMPANY has been formed at Berlin "for the removal of trichinæ from pork." The meat s pickled in brine containing muriatic acid. the brine being heated to a high temperature.

It is said that Western New York farmers will plant less corn than ever before, having ons. They claim to have bought western corn at lower prices than they could grow it in ordinary seasons, when they have an average

J. S. Copping, of Kansas, says: "The Me ino must take precedence. Their known ad ptability to large flocks, their wool producing and hardiness, all combine to make then popular. Better throw the carcass away at four years old than trust to any other breed. Wool is the main point and mutton secondary.

THE late A. T. Stewart owned at the time of his death 3,500 acres of barren waste on the Atlantic slope of the Alleghanies, which has been farmed by his executor, Judge Hilton, since. Thousands of trees have been planted here, a flock of 1,000 sheep are doing finely and the whole area will shortly be available in raising hay and for grazing purposes. An accurate account has been kept and the farm has

AFTER a piece of land is once in condition, so that it will produce a good crop of clover, there ought not to be any trouble about man aging it so that crops should be produced prof itably, and soil kept in good shape. But when we propose to cultivate a poor piece of land, we want to so start that we shall improve; we want to start on a road to improvement. We must get it cheaply, and consequently profitably, up to the point of raising good clover.

THE American Cultivator says: "The most ommon mistake in corn growing is to delay cultivation too long. It is not necessary to wait until the corn is large enough to see the rows. Harrowing with a light drag will break the crust that has formed and admit air and warmth. The soil at this season is cold, and when covered by a crust of hardened earth if warms very slowly. If this harrowing is done before the corn is up the cultivator may be put in the field several days earlier. The drag will destroy small weeds in the hill, which the cul tivator could not reach.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Fresh nanure should never be applied to the lawn except before it is seeded down. Commercia ertilizers are the best for many reasons; among them may be mentioned cleanliness and neat ness in outward appearance, also freedom from all weed seeds, which is very important for a lawn. If barn manure must be applied it should be kept over one season and well rotted so that when it is applied it shall be fine and at once settle down to the roots of the grass and out of the way of the lawn mower. The compost should be applied early in the spring as soon as the grassbegins to grow."

GENERALLY speaking larger quantities of Paris green and London purple are used than are necessary to the destruction of insect pests A teaspoonful of the powder (if the genuine article) to three quarts of water is a great plenty, notwithstanding high authority recommends a heaping tablespoonful to ten quarts of water. And when used as a powder, one part of the powder to fifty parts of either plas ter or flour is sufficient. Some recommend on to 100 or even 200 parts of the article we mix it with. The main points are to have the powder well and thoroughly mixed with the material it is used in, and then to apply it evenly and uniformly over the vines.

For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion ad breath, flatulence, sick headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the certain remedy. By land or sea, out on the prairie or in the crowd ed city, they are the best pill for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMBAULT S nable and reliable Veteri-

nary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label

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Force Feed Fertilizer Attachment. Shortsville, N.

A PRIZE Sends ix cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will belp all to y right away that anything else in thi

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALARIA.

Malarial poison has, in late years, increased to an alarming extent in all parts of this country, manifesting itself in many places formerly free from it, and everywhere demonstrating an activity and virulence that have made it the subject of the gravest apprehensions. Defects in sewer systems; bad plumbing; excavations-especially those in made ground; stagnant ponds maintained for ornamental effect in public parks; polluted water supply, and various other causes conduce to make malaria common in cities. In the country, the conditions naturally producing miasma, such as swampy and overflowed lands, sluggish streams, decomposing vegetable matter, and defective drainage of maiaria common in cities. In the country, the conditions naturally producing miasma, such as swampy and overflowed lands, sluggish streams, decomposing vegtable matter, and defective drainage of fields and farm-yards, have been aggratused by scaled and farm-yards and far

vated, in very man, instances, by reckless engineering—in the construction of high-aways, railroads, and canals—which has cut off small water-courses, both subtercut off small water-courses, both subter-

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE

most potent medicine for eradicating miasmatic poison from the system, and at the Intermittent and Remittent Malaria matic poison from the system, and at the same time the only one that is not harmful. Other preparations for the treatment of Malarial fevers contain quinine and mineral poisons. AYER'S AGUE CURE does not, and its use entails none of the evil consequences inevitably following the taking of those substances in quantities sufficient to obtain any effect. Quininism—the condition produced by large doses of quinine—tic scarcely less to be dreaded than Malaria itself. AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only compound that cures Swamp Fever,

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able as a prophylactic than as a remedy.
Small doses of it, morning and evening, will certainly prevent malarial attacks. will certainly prevent malarial attacks, ered an absolute antidote for Fever and even in districts rife with miasmatic poison. Even where Yellow Fever has been epidemic, AYER'S AGUE CURE has proved a safeguard against that malady.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is not less valuble as a prophylactic than as a remedy.

"AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only medical in existence which may be considered."

AYER'S AGUE CURE

Should be in every household in miasmatic districts; in the outfit of every traveler and sportsman; in the trunk of every summer boarder in the rural districts; in the medicine chest of every vessel liable to touch at malarious ports. Remember that it is a medicine which never fails.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price \$1; six bottles \$5.





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The WM. ANSON WOOD 3 MOWER & REAPER CO. Handsome Illustra
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Three Grand Yards of Langshan Fowls. Yard No. 1: Eggs, \$3 per 15. Yard No. 2: Eggs, \$2 er 15. Yard No. 3: Eggs, \$1 per 15. I will deliver eggs at Express Office. Send for circular and rice List of Langshans, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Brown and White Legiorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans.

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were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878 for greatest accuracy of performance, also first prize in London 1862, grand prize in Paris, 1867, and first prize at Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. These watches have stood the test from the past 22 years, and are pronounced by best judges equal to any made. They are manufactured of the best material, made with impreved machinery and finished by skilled hand laber, there by insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The DOREL & COURYOUSIER COMPANY have further reduced the price of their celebrated watches to bring them within the reach of all. Great care is exercised in the finishing of their mover ments, particularly to those adjusted to Heat, Cold and Positions, and for Raliroad use. Call on your jeweler and sak to see the Improved Borel and Courvoisier Watches. The public is requested to investigate the relative merits of these watches as compared with those of other manufacture.

FLORICULTURAL.

To make a circular flower bed, drive a cake in the centre, tie a cord to it equal in length to the radius of the bed, securing at the other end a large, long knife which the sod may be cut.

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A. FAERSSE of Dayton, Ohio, notes the discovery of an interesting fact in connection with the life history of the American cowslip. There is a bud in the axil of the leaves which come through the round in the Spring, and from this bud single root develops. The root-stock supporting the bud dies during the following season, leaving the bud at the apex of the root, which thus starts a new and sholly independent plant. It is one of same thing; a strawberry runner is much the same, only the bud is at the end of a thread or stolon. The root-stock at the attachment dies, and the young bud or plant gets free.

No flower excels phlox in all the desirable qualities of a popular annual. Its ease of culture, length of blooming season and its varied colors are all strong characteristics in Phlox Drummondi. Surely no botanist has a fitter or more lasting the pretty phlox in Texas and sent seeds of it to his friends in England. Phlox may he sown in the northern States from the middle to the last of May. When the plants are nearly an inch transplant them to ten inches apart. Phlox does best in warm, rich, sunny soil. It will blosom until the hard frosts of October cut it down. Being hardy, the plants commonly self sow, and new plants may in the Spring be looked for where the flowers grew the year before. For bouquets t is always desirable. It lacks only fragrance to make it the most popular of nnuals .- American Cultivator.

Mrs. J. R. HINDS, in an article on hanging-baskets in the Prairie Farmer. says she prefers a wire basket lined with moss. For a centre plant she says Begonia Weltoniensis "is lovely." Another good centre is a scarlet geranium, in a small pot sunk in the middle of the basket. The roots should be left in the pot, for Othonna and Maurandya make good trailscarlet blossoms were very beautiful, among even common trailers like Tradescantia or "bridal-wreath." If you want thrifty, give it plenty of water. Constant evaperation is robbing it of moisture on every side.

tivator: A well-grown fuchsia is the adplant excels it in grace, and few in coloring. Although fuchsias are easily grown sap in checking borers. if properly managed, a large number of This failure comes largely from an ignobe made to bloom the year round. They sias as early as January. To succeed best with cuttings one should start them in February or March, and let them grow until the following spring before blossoming. The plants will then have made a good growth, and will give an abundance of flowers with no detriment to themselves. Most housewives have one or two pots of fuchsias, and it will not be neces sary for them to start afresh if their plants are in fair condition. If they have made a stunted growth for two or three years. however, and are scrufy and root-bound it will be cheaper to throw them away, and to procure fresh, thrifty plants. If the old plants are not doing well repot them. Put them in clean, unglazed earthen pots or in boxes, in the bottom of which are holes to allow of drainage and ventilation. In the bottom of the pot put a liberal layer of pieces of broken flower pots or bricks as large as a robin's egg. Then place a layer of florists' moss, or, if that cannot be had, a little dry straw or grass. Now put in the plant, using a rich loam, to which is added a liberal amount of leaf mould from the woods or a fence row. All this will serve to keep the soil open and well drained. Many housewives water plants too freely. The soil in the pot should never be "soggy." Keep the soil moist, not wet; keep the leaves clean; if they become dirty rub them with a moist sponge. Give the plants plenty of light and room; if they grow spindling, pinch them back.

Culture of Muskmelons. The most suitable soil for melons is a rich, warm, deep, sandy loam having a southern or south-western exposure. The latter is preferable, as it gets the last rays of the sun and the soil is thus warmed up for the night, and, being sheltered from eastern and northern winds, retains this warmth until the morning. This may make several days' difference in the ripening of the crop, which may be equivalent to \$300 or \$400 an acre in the value of the fruit. The best fertilizer is well decayed stable manure and night soil in equal parts, with a moderate addition of Peruvian guano applied in the hill. The man ner of culture is as follows: The soil is plowed in the fall or early in the spring and is cross-plowed the first days of May about 20 loads per acre of manure being plowed under. The ground is then well harrowed and furrowed out six feet apart each way. A full shovelful of mixed fine manure and night soil is used in each hill, being well mixed with the soil; a liberal dusting of guano or superphos. hill and six or eight seeds are planted.

The first planting is early in May; other

plantings may be continued through June. The hill is raised two or three inches above the surface, and is made about two feet broad and quite flat. When the plants appear above the surface they re quire protection from cut-worms, which would otherwise cut the stems and destroy them; and as the rough leaves apfoet in diameter and three inches broad. and place this around them, so as to form an obstacle over which they cannot climb. The after cultivation consists of deep plowing of the intervals at least twice, and frequent cultivation until the vines begin to run, when the terminal buds are pinched off to cause the growth of the lateral branches. The main vine produces chiefly male and barren flowers, and if this is left to run the laterals would not many wavs in which Nature does the push out and there would be little or no fruit. The lateral vines bear the female or perfect flowers, and to encourage the growth of these is one of the secrets of melon-culture upon which the profits depend. The same peculiarity of growth is found in all the gourd tribe, and applies to squash, cucumbers, and watermelons,

as well as to muskmelons. The pests of the melon are lice, the and are difficult to get at, so that the simmonument than Thomas Drummond! It plest and most effective remedy is to pinch is now fifty-one years since he discovered off the affected leaves or the part of the not the very finest berries in all seasons, left undisturbed the lice from one hill ed, the better they will be." will quickly spread over several square rods and completely destroy the crop. The striped heetle is the worst enemy to deal with. It lays its eggs on the stem at in his garden, but few grow enough to the ground and the small grubs work furnish more than is wanted for home use, their way to the root and feed upon it. yet the bean is a product that always finds The first indication of their presence is the wilting of the leaves-"going down" of the vines the growers call it-and vine after vine thus goes down until at times the larger part of the crop may be destroyed when the melons are half grown. The remedy for this pest is to apply strong tobacco water around the stem on the first appearance of the small striped beetle and repeat it in a few days, and to repeat it again as soon as the wilting of the first leaf is noticed .- N. Y. Times.

Apple Growing in Canada

A South Ontario apple grower gives the Toronto Globe the following points from if put into the rich soil there will be a his own experience. He has upwards of great growth of leaves and few flowers. 3,000 apple trees, chiefly the Baldwin, Russet, Greening, King of Tompkins ing plants, but our author recommends County, Northern Spy and Bellflower, Kenilworthwy as being superior to any- with also a few Duchess of Oldenburg thing else. We have seen the Nasturtium and Red Astrachans. The trees are ad-(Tropaclum Major) planted with trailing mittedly too closely planted, the distance plants in a basket, and its brilliant orange- between them being only twenty-two feet. The trees are trained umbrella fashion. An effort has been made to keep the lowest limbs sufficiently high to allow your hanging basket to be green and easy cultivation with a horse. Injuries from bruising or broken limbs are simply plastered over with manure and tied round with pieces of canvas. An experiment has been tried of bolting together SAYS L. H Bailey, in the American Cul- with iron bolts a few trees or limbs that were split. They were apparently as miration of every housewife. No window healthy as the other trees, and the iron this way they can be gathered earlier, and seems to have had some effect upon the

The bark of the tree is kept clean by the plants one sees are hopeless failures. reason of the thorough washing with soap suds which they receive once every two rance of the fact that these plants cannot years. Extra rapid growth of young trees has been secured by manuring every year are preeminently spring bloomers, and if with stable manure. Not only may larger cuttings are used, only those who get trees and quicker returns be secured from their plants started in very early fall or liberal manuring, but the fruit is improvin late summer secure a display of fuched both in flavor and appearance. It is form in size. It always commands a ready claimed that scabbiness of fruit may be prevented by liberal manuring. Little trouble has been experienced from mice. partly from the fact that the young orchard has not been kept in grass. Pinching back is practiced to some extent, so as to thoroughly ripen the wood against the winter frosts. Frequent applications of stable manure are not recommended in the case of mature trees, since a slower growth of wood is then desired. Instead of the usual rotation of crops and summer fallow pursued in the case of young orchards, the mature orchards are seeded down and manured as found necessary, the grass kept closely cropped to prevent harborage for mice.

A market for these apples is found chiefly in the United States, though early apples are sold in Canada, and considerable quantities of later fruit find sale for export to Liverpool. It is found that the Americans take an apple chiefly on account of its flavor and keeping qualities, while to the English buyer appearance seems to be a more important consideration.

California Orchard Laws. California is making a vigorous effort

to protect her orchard and fruit interests from the ravages of insects. In March, 1881, an act was passed by the Legislature creating a State Board of Commissioners, in the interests of horticulture and viniculture. This Board has almost unlimited power to restrain, seize or prohibit the importation of anything and everything likely to aid in distributing insect pests. All violations of the rules established by this Board are considered misdemeanors, and punishable with a fine of from \$25 to \$100. In reference to the codling moth-every apple grower is compelled to scrape the rough bark off his trees, to collect and burn all the scrapings, and after scraping to apply an alkaline wash, the constituent parts of which are specified, to all trees. All boxes or barrels in which apples, pears or quinces have been stored or shipped, are required to be dipped in boiling water containing the 15th day of May of each year, and exduring the season, and all larvæ and in the room. such legislation that lazy and careless men who are content that their orchards shall be breeding grounds of injurious

High Culture of Strawberries.

The Country Gentleman says: "One of the finest plantations of strawberries which we ever had the pleasure of seeing, was made so by the agency of fertilizers, deep tillage and thorough intermixture. The soil was trenched twenty inches deep, the turf inverted, and the soil and manure pear the weaker plants are thinned out thoroughly intermixed. We saw it at and three only left. A good method of midsummer, the potted plants having protecting the plants against cut-worms is been set the previous August. They to make a ring of thick paper, about a were placed 20 inches apart, and they nearly touched each other. Older plants treated in this way, had formed stools eight feet in circumference, and one of them bore over 500 berries. Preparing such beds by hand would be too expensive but similar work may be performed by the acre with horse-power. First, coat the surface with manure; harrow thoroughly and plow this under, subsoiling at the same time, which will make a mellow bed of earth loosened up 16 to 20 inches deep. Manure, plow and harrow again at intervals of a few weeks, and a deep rich soil will be formed, which will give a strong growth, and the plants will be scarcely affected by drouth. The additional expense of this preparation will not be many dollars per acre, as the work is done by horses; and hill culture, cutting the runners with a one-horse wheel cutter, will supply large and handstriped beetle, and the squash bug. The some berries in great profusion. Those lice appear on the under side of the leaves who employ poor and superficial culture will decry this thorough treatment. Good crops may be raised with less labor, but vine and carry it away and burn it. If and the nearer this treatment is approach-

The Bean as a Field Crop.

While every farmer plants a few beans a ready market at good prices. Those who have high land, with a loamy soil, can easily raise an acre or two of field beans that would bring profitable returns, providing care be taken in the selection of seed. Many failures in growing beans are made by planting poor seed. It is not safe to go into the open market and buy beans for seed, for if they come from the South they will fail to produce a crop that will ripen even, and are more likely to run to vines. Eastern beans are better, but he who grows field beans should never trust to the open market for seed, but should buy what he has every assurance are good The best way is to raise them, being careful to start with the best that can be found. and to make every effort to improve them. Selections should be made from those plants that produce the largest quantities of good beans that ripen very nearly at the same time.

It is a great objection to a variety if it continues to blossom until the frost comes, it being impossible, without great labor, to separate the green from the ripe beans. It very much injures the quality of beans to have green ones in them, and reduces their market value; but a variety that blooms full, covering all parts of the plant nearly at the same time, and then stops sending out any more buds, will mature its seeds all at one time, which is what is wanted for a market bean. When they ripen in will be in a condition to put on the market at once.

The first new beans in the market, it good, will as a rule bring an extra price. It is very easy to get a good variety by selection, and when once obtained very easy to keep. The medium size pea bean is one of the most profitable varieties for most markets. It produces more to the acre than the small size, and is, as a rule, more unisale, and if put in the market early in the autumn, as it can be, it will command twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel more than the beans that do not ripen until after the cold weather sets in .- Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Height of a Tree.

Woods and Forests (English) says: 'Any preson, however ill informed, might easily get at the exact height of a tree when the sun shines, or during bright moonlight, by marking two lines on the ground, three feet apart, and then placing in the ground on the line nearest to the sun, a stick that will stand exactly three feet out of the soil. When the end of the shadow of the stick exactly touches the further line, then also the shadow of the tree will be exactly in length the same measurement as its height. Of course in such a case, the sun will be at an exact angie of 45 deg. Measurements of this character could be best effected in the summer, when the sun is powerful, and has reached to a good height in the heavens, and when the trees are clothed with living green so as to cast a dense shadow. To many to whom this idea may not have occurred, it might be made an nually a matter of interest thus on warm summer days to take the height of prominent trees, and so to compare growth from year to year."

A Good Fruit House. H. C. Cain, of Cleveland, Ohio, who exhibited a barrel of well preserved apples at the meeting of the State Horticul tural Society, on the 26th of last June, thus described his fruit-house. The double outside walls are packed with shavings; the ceiling is galvanized iron, the ice resting on it above keeping the air cold beneath. The outside walls are stone with a two feet space between them. The ground beneath is heavily coated with cement before the floor is laid. Gutters in the galvanized ceiling carry off the drainage from the ice. For absorbing moisture, chloride of calcium is used only for keeping eggs and grapes, a pound of commercial potash for every but for nothing else. A house forty 25 gallons, for at least five minutes. But five feet square cost \$3,000. Mr. Cain further, bands of cloth or paper of a said that a wrong opinion was common specified width, must be fastened around that cold storage entirely checked ripeneach apple, pear and quince tree, before ing. The fruit ripens very gradually, and the process should therefore not be amined every seventh day afterwards too far advanced when the fruit is placed

> It is a common fault that top-dressings in orchards are applied too near the base of the tree. It should be remembered that the root feeders are mostly at some distance from the trunk. Apply the dressing considerably farther than the top extends.

Horticultural Notes.

THERE are 209 varieties of cherries, sixty of apricots, 239 of peaches, 1,087 of pears and 297 of plums.

THE business of strawberry growing is rapidly increasing in Tennessee, many growers hav. ing fields of 100 acres.

NEVER gather berries when wet with dew or ain. The fruit is apt to sour and mould before it can be put in the market, if crated wet. A few defective berries will spoil the "good looks' of a whole crate.

MR. BUELL, of Kalamazoo, would place the Red Canada at the head of his fruit list; the Baldwin second for profit, remedying its ten. derness by top-grafting on hardy stocks: then the Wagener and Northern Spy.

LAST year the Sucker State and Crescent strawberries were the varieties which bore the best crops, in the large strawberry fields of Southern Illinois, especially at Anna and Cobden, the most important shipping points in the State. Blight or rust is this year badly affecting all varieties except these two sorts and the

It is expected that the exhibits in the horti cultural department of the World's Fair at New Orleans next winter will prove a revelation to northern fruit growers. A Mississippi man proposes to furnish fresh fruits, including strawberries, during the six months of the Exposition, all of them the out-door product of

A POMOLOGIST recently made an important experiment with soft soap on the codling moth. The soap was diluted with water and given ar unusually strong odor of carbolic acid. It was then sprayed thoroughly through the tree once a week, by means of a fountain pump. The tree thus treated bore a heavy crop of fruit with not one wormy apple. A tree twenty feet away, which had not been treated, bore less fruit, and and three-fourths of it was wormy.

In the report of the Michigan Horticultural Society, it is stated that R. W. Van Brunt, of St. Joseph, on looking over his vineyard after a long rain, observed mildew and rot, and he mmediately applied sulphur with one-third ime, by means of a bellows. It checked both diseases. But to prevent mildew entirely, the sulphur must be applied before the slightes appearance of the disease, or when the clusters are in bloom, with one or two subsequent ap plications.

It may be, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, that a dish of small straw. berries tastes nearly, if not quite, as good as large ones, when well supplied with cream and sugar, but that they never sell as well, all men know. But it is very hard to beat it into the head of the average grower that one big strawperry will outsell three or four small one weighing the same or even more; or if he languidly accepts it as a truth, he cannot be induced to make manure or buy it, and then give such culture as will insure a crop of large



PREVENTION OF FOWL CHOL-ERA.

From Report of Department of Agriculture of

If we examine the reports received each year at this Department, from the different parts of the country, we find that chicken cholera is mentioned as being destructive to the fowls in more than half of the counties heard from. The losses are estimated all the way from a few hundred dollars to as high as two hundred thousand dollars in single counties, and, if we consider that the remaining counties are affected to an equal extent, it is not difficult to realize the imense amount of capital that is annually swept out of existence by this plague. It may be that ten millions of dollars would cover the annual loss, but it is about as likely to reach fifteen or twenty millions.

The germs of this disease enter the system by the digestive organs, and they are generally taken with the food. The contagion is spread by means of the excrement of sick fowls or the flesh or other parts of dead ones. Frequently, no doubt, it is carried considerable distances by small birds which are also subject to it. If the feeding places and runs are kept free from these germs, there is no danger of the fowls ever becoming affected. Of course this could be accomplished by a daily sprinkling with a disinfectant, but this would be entirely too expensive a method to be practical, even in large poultry establishments. The most that we can expect is that when cholera is in a section the poultry owners will watch their fowls, and in case of sickness, at once remove the affected birds from the flock. The feeding grounds and houses should then be sprinkled with the disinfectant (sulphuric acid 8 ounces, water 8 gallons), and the probability is that no no more deaths will occur until the conagion is again introduced from abroad. There are many cases, however, in

which the runs are thoroughly infected and remain so from year to year. Under such circumstances, the poultry houses must be thoroughly cleaned throughout, and the woodwork and floors completely saturated with the disinfectant. Runs must be fenced off for fowls and these inclosures thoroughly sprinkled. On a small scale this may be done with a watering pot, and on a larger one with a cask or barrel mounted on wheels, as with street sprinklers. The disinfectant costs very little, even when several barrels of it are made; it is thoroughly reliable, and consequently, by proceeding in this way poultry can be raised with the greatest safety, as far as this disease is concerned.

There are people, however, who, from a disinclination to try anything new that requires either expense or exertion, will not watch their fowls or disinfect the houses and feeding places. My experience with farmers leads me to conclude that this class comprises the great majority of poultry-raisers, andthat, consequent ly, although we have a very perfect remmedy for chicken cholera, it has not been and probably will never be generally adopted. The average farmer wants something different; he is willing to try a remedy, but he is not willing to repeat it very often. If an animal is sick, he thinks one dose of medicine should cure

it; and so, to prevent fowl cholera, he will work for a few hours, or go to a slight expense, but this must be the end of it; he will not trouble himself about the fowls again for a year, if he can pos

sibly avoid it. This being the fact, and I doubt if any

one who attempts to introduce disinfection and close attention will ever contest it, it is perfectly apparent that there is but one way of controlling this destructive scourge. The fowls must be made insusceptible to it; they must be granted an immunity from the effects of the contagion; they must be enabled to run upon infected grounds and to eat food soiled with active germs of the disease and not suffer from it. Very well; this condition, difficult as it would have appeared no longer than three years ago, is perfectly feasible at this time, thanks to the dis coveries made within a short period. We can change the virus into a vaccine, and at a comparatively small expense we can grant our fowls an immunity from this disease. There are even a number of methods by which this can be done, each of which is sufficiently perfect at the present time to be practical, but all of which will doubtless be improved when tested upon a larger scale. The choice between them also depends upon their practical working when used upon thousands or tens of thousands of fowls. How this virus or vaccine can be made

considered in a succeeding paragraph. What we wish to insist upon is that the nvestigations of this disease have thrown so much light upon its nature, and the manner of its spread, that we are able to control it in a very satisfactory manner. We have not found a medicine that will cure a diseased fowl, and possibly never shall, but we have discovered something infinitely better and more useful-an approximately perfect preventive.

and distributed so as to reach the con-

sumer in a reliable condition, will be

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures headache.

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Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the machinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA It works like magic, reaching every part of the human body through the blood, giving to all renewed life and energy.

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & Co.: Dear Sirs—Although greatly prejudiced against patent medicines in general, I was induced, from the excellent reports I had heard of your Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,

F. C. CHURCHILL,

A gentleman who has been suffering from the Debatty and Languar 10 Pounds
peculiar to this season, 10 Pounds says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's digars were made specially for him in Ha vana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden
Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest
leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham
Smoking Tobacco is made from the same
leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best
tobacco ever offered.

tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in Harper's Monthly, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to know that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and male from the best tebseco the world produces. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best and purest made. All

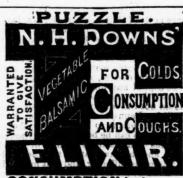
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AYER'S Ague Cure IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-

larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Com plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



CONSUMPTION has been cured times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers.
HENCZ, JOHNSON & LOED, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Better than Gold.

So easily is a cold taken that not infrequently, one is at a loss to tell when or how it has originated, and is prone to expect it will go HEALTH as lightly as it came. Per-HEALTH as lightly as it came. Per-HEALTH haps it may go easily, if helped a little; but every cold that comes is liable to stay. It may happen just at a 15 time when, from other causes, the 15 normal strength of resistance in the system has been lowered. A little inattention or delay may give it once become BETTER firmly seated, and the work of dislodgment will be very difficult. The simple Coryza, or cold in the head, may THAN develop into a Catarrh, and is THAN indeed exceedingly likely so to do. That such is the case is evidenced by the fact that seven persons out of every GOLD. die States, have catarrh in a severe form. Or, if it does not take that turn, the little cough that is at first but an annoyance, is almost certain to become dry, hard, racking and constantly recurrent, worrying in waking hours, banishing sleep, and momentarily which allays the coughing, soothes to refreshing rest, and brings back health.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Is the only medicine that can be relied upon to break up a cold and cure a cough and is invaluable in the treatment of all affections of the throat and lungs. The following are samples of what people say who know it:

"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL affords more relief in cases of Whooping Cough than any other medicine."—Dr. ARTHUR Y. Cox, St. Louis, Mo.

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

— Prof. F. Sweetzer, (Maine Medical School) Brunswick, Me.

"I find nothing else so efficacious as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in the treatment of Colds and Coughs, and have used it in Croup, Asthma, and incipient Consumption, with great success."—Dr. J. H. WILSON, Centerville, Iowa.

"My wife, troubled with violent coughing, hard and dry, for 30 years, got so low I thought it would kill her. She took AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and is entirely cured.—G. M. CARR, French Camp, Miss.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 20 years. It is a wonderful remedy for Throat and Lung Diseases."—L. Garrett, Texana, Tex.
"My cfildren have taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in a few days."—Henry Russell, Somerset, N. J.
Croup, and have found it give immediate relief. followed by cure."—Mrs. J.
Greeg, Lowell, Mass.

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Curcheon, Crane & Stellwagen,
Attorneys for Assignee.

Attorneys for Assignee.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Mortgage Forections of a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1870, executed by Leopold Niedling and Henriette Niedling, his wife, of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to John Heinzmann, of the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich, and recorded on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. in Hiber 88 of mortgages, on page 371, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said John Heinzmann on the second cay of May, A. D. 1870, to Joseph Perrien, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignment recorded in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and said assignments on page 331 and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty-three dollars (\$1,653) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on SAT-URDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building-wherein the Cinguit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premise is all that certain piere or parcel of land situated in

Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Plymouth aforesaid, and commencing at a stake situated on the southern boundary line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six (28) five (5) chains and one link easterly from the southwest corner of said east half, and running thence easterly and along the southern boundary line of said east half four chains and thirty-eight links to a stake, thence north thirty-five and three-fourths degrees west, eight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south fifty-four and one-

sight chains and forty-two links to the center of the highway, thence south fifty-four and one-fourth degrees west and along the center of the highway one (1) chain and fifty-six links to a stake, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and along the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett to the place of the beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting a piece of land heretofore sold to Godlet Bodle described as follows: Commencing at a table with

more or less; excepting a piece of land hereforore sold to Godlet Bodie described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the southern boundary line at the east half of northwest quarter of section twenty six, nine chains and thirty-nine links east from the southwest corner of said erst half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, thence north thirty-four and three-fourth degrees, west eight chains and forty-two-links to the center of the highway, thence southerly forty-two feet, thence south sixteen and one-half degrees east and parallel with the eastern boundary line of land owned by Lewis H. Bennett, to the north line of the east half of northwest quarter of section twenty-six, thence easterly forty-two feet to the place of the beginning, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accraing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) in said mortgage provided for in case of a fore-closure.

osure.

Dated Detroit, this thirteenth day of May, A.

D. 1884.

JOSEPH PERRIEN,
JOSEPH KUHN,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS. For sale by all Druggists. MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and delivered by Sarah E. Turk to George Berdan, bearing date the first day of June, A. D. 1880 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 148 of Mortgages, page 630, on the first day of September, A. D. 1880, which mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by said George Berdan.to the undersigned, Charles H. Cady, by assignment dated September 21st, 1883, and recorded in said Register's office in liber 22 of assignments of mortgages, page 283, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1883, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. The sum of sixty-five dollars and seventeen cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the sum of three hundred dollars and interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum since June 1st., 1880, still to become due thereon. No suit or proceedings at law or in equity, have been instituted to recover the sum secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described, or some part thereof, vis: Those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in the village of wayne, in the town of Nankin, Wayne County, Michigan, to wit: Lots number afteen (15) and sixteen (16) according to the recorded plat of A. L. Chasses saddition to said village (subject to said installment to become duon add mortgage) at public vendue at the easterly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said County (that being the building where in the Circuit Court for said County of Wayne, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated April 5, 1884. Assignee of Mortgage. Attorees for Assignee.

TYTYTYTY Blood Will Tell.

PERFECT HEALTH DEPENDS UPON A PER-FECT CONDITION OF THE BLOOD. PURE BLOOD CONQUERS EVERY DISEASE AND GIVES NEW LIFE TO EVERY DECAYED OR AFFECTED PART. STRONG NERVES AND PERFECT DIGESTION ENABLES THE SYS-TEM TO STAND THE SHOCK OF SUDDEN CLIMATIC CHANGES. AN OCCASIONAL USE OF HOPS AND MALT BITTERS WILL KEEP YOU IN A PERFECT STATE OF HEALTH. DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY OTHER PREPARA-TIONS SAID TO BE JUST AS GOOD, BUT GET ONLY THE GENUINE, MANUFACTURED BY

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison Omaha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, KANSAS CITY,

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and all points in the Mexican and HOME-SEEKERS hould also remember that this line leads direct to be heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in lebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing on Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel. all classes of Travel.

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Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago

JNO, Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Fastern Ag't, 317 Broadway, New York, and 356 Washington St., Boston.



ST. PAUL MINN.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

CHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of facia, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Michigan Canning and Preserving Company, I did on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1884, levy u.on and seize all the right, title and interest of the said, the Michigan Canning and Preserving Company in and to the following: Lots thirty-even (37), thirty-eight (89), thirty-nine (39), and the east half of lot one hundred and twenty-one (121) of the Detroit Arsenal Grounds, in town two (2) south of range ten (10) east, being the same premises conveyed by John Atkinson and wife by deed dated April 20th, 1883, and recorded May 28d, 1883, in liber 257 of deeds, on page 289, together with the building thereon and the engine, boiler, machinery, shafting, elevator, tank, vate, and all other fatures of every name and kind belonging thereto. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the easterly front door of the Detroit City Hall (that being the building in which the said Circuit Court for Wayne Connty, Michigan, is held), on Thursday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. for Wayne Congress of May, A. D. 1005, and day, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1005, noon of said day.

CONRAD CLIPPERT, Sheriff.

By H. L. RUTTER, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Detroit, April 7th, 1884.

RUPTURE



the OW,

State Journal of Agriculture. A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribun Building), Detroit, Mich.

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P. B. BROMFIELD. Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1884.

WHEAT. Owing to the adjournment of the Board of Trade from Thursday until Monday receipts were not reported this week, but they were light. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 147,972 bu., against 155,356 last week, and 807,455 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on May 24 was 17,978,563 bu. against 19,207,790 the previous week, and 20,146,858 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 1,229,227 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 24 were 807,454 bu., against 782,758 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 7,942,692 bu. against 6,-696,315 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883. The week opened with a pretty strong

feeling in this grain owing to the light receipts and scarcity of cash wheat. This continued until Wednesday, but after that a weaker feeling set in which started prices downwards. On Thursday the the Board adjourned over until Monday, consequently no quotations can be given for the intervening days. Yesterday the market was dull and depressed, and prices for spot were 1@11c lower than at the close on Thursday. Advices from Chicago showed wheat to be steady there, with prices a shade higher than on Thursday. which is rather to be wondered at in the face of the political excitement prevailing there at present. Some dealers regard wheat as good property at present prices. New York was slightly lower. The stringency in the money market operates against any advance in wheat.

The following table exhibits the daily

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the week:	June	July	August	Sept
Tuesday	1 0734	1 07	99	99
Wednesday	1 0616	1 06%	99	
Thursday	1 0616	1 0614	99%	98
Friday				
Saturday				
Monday	514	1 06	981/4	

The option business in this market appears to have nearly "played out." The crop of suckers has been very light in the country the past year, and as a consequence many Board of Trade men are yet wearing their winter overcoats and showing other signs of hard times. The only satisfaction that can be had out of this state of affairs is that what is their loss is some one else's gain.

The decline in wheat is not likely to continue, as the stocks of wheat in the country are dwindling very rapidly. The Produce Exchange Weekly says:

"The visible supply of wheat is being rapidly diminished, largely by the consumption of the eastern, middle, midland and southern states. This was pointed out in circulars of March 7 and 14, 1884, on first page of circulars. The visible supply of wheat December 29, 1883, was 35,507,400 bushels and on May 24, 1884, it was 17,978,563 bushels, being a decrease in 21 weeks of nearly fifty per cent. The crop prospects for wheat in all of Europe are mostly favorable, but the rye crop prospects are not so promising. The harvest in Europe will it be early or late? Exports from Australia begin to lag, Australian farmers are not fied with the low prices, and will not sell their fine quality of wheat at the prices bid by shippers. The New wheat harvest is late, and was harvested in a damaged condition. exports from Bombay, Calcutta and Kurrachee of wheat have slightly increased, but the indications are that the movement from that quarter to Northwestern rope will be very much less than in 1883. during May, June and July. The threatened famine in some districts will keep wheat for consumption in India. The output of the Wheat crop in the United Kingdom in 1883-4 is yet undetermined. The stocks there are declining, and are now about normal. Stocks of wheat on the Continent of Europe are growing smaller. The indications point to smaller exports from North Russia this season than last, but South Russia had larger wheat stocks May 1, 1884, than on May 1, 1883. Freights the world over are unremunerative to the carrier, but for loading in later months are dearer. Will this make wheat any cheaper delivered in Europe? The English and French farmers have, during the last months, been selling their wheat below the cost of production. Will they continue doing this with declining stocks in their favor?"

This gives the "bull" side of the marformation. The other side of the question and 12c generally covers the bulk of the of the future of wheat is the fact that the 1884 is every day approaching nearer, and time, has dropped to 11@111c for best.

points to be considered.

ing. The crop of 1884 will not be as large | lb.,11@111c; full cream flats, 11@111c; flats as those of some other years, but if it re-slightly skimmed, 5@6c; comm ceives no further injury until harvest fair skims, 2@3c; low grades, 1@2c; should be a good average one.

The following table shows the prices

compared with th	1030	O1	OHO	***	JOHN 1	PAU						
ous:	May 26,						June 2. per cental.					
	per	cen	tal,		per							
Flour, extra State	118.	8	d.		118.		d.					
Wheat, No. 1 white	86.	7	d.		88.	7						
do Spring No 2 '82	78.	3	d.		78.	4	d.					
do do do new	78.	4	d.		78.	3	d.					
do Western 1883	78.	8	d.		78.	8	d					

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were very light, but owing to the adjournment of the Board of Trade no report of receipts was published. The visible supply in the country on May 24 the figures reported one week ago. mounted to 8,452,550 bu. against week. 9,967,919 bu the previous and 13,442,341 bu at the samé date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 515,369 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 434,386 bu., against 613,038 the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 4,662,151 bu., against 10,-769,628 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 32,269 bu., against 11,349 bu last week, and 22,467 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Corn shows more firmness, the result of rapidly decreasing stocks and a fear of the result of the recent frosts, which appear to have been quite damaging over quite a considerable territory. No. 2 is selling here at 571c per bu., new mixed at 55c and rejected at 541c. The immense receipts of oats from the west are exercising a depressing influence upon corn, and prevent prices from advancing. At Chicago the market is dull and prices about the same as a week ago. For spot No. 2 quotations are 55tc; in futures June is quoted at 551c, July at 571c, and August at 58%c. The Toledo market is quiet and lower, high mixed being quoted at 58c, and rejected at 56c; June delivery is quoted at 571c, and July at 581c. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 5s. 3d. per cental for new mixed and 5s. 4d. for old do., the same figures as re

ported a week ago. The receipts of oats in this market the past week have more than met the demand. The visible supply of this grain on May 24 was 3,088,005 bu., against 4,102,574 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 55,290 bu., against 12, 222 bu. the previous week, and 22,467 bu. at the same date last year. Oats are lower and depressed from the heavy receipts being received from the west. Yesterday No. 2 white spot sold at 371c, and for June delivery down to 36%c. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted at 344c, and for June delivery at 344c. At Chicago oats are weak and depressed, latest quotations being 31%c for No. 2 mixed spot, June de livery at 317c, July at 571c, August at 29c per bu. Receipts in that market the past week have been very heavy. At New York the market has ruled quiet but steady, with values on some grades higher than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 37c; No. 2 do., 381c; No. 1 do., 39c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 40c; No. 3 white, 391c; No. 2 do., the supply of Australian wool is gradual 401@401c; No. 1 white, 44c; Western white, 40@44c; State white, 43@441c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market seems to have be come demoralized through a superabund ance of stock, largely of the lower grades and a light demand from outside sources. The local trade demands a good quality of butter, and a fair supply of that grade is now coming forward. The best of the general receipts bring 17c per lb., and fresh packed crocks and tubs range from 15@17c per lb. Old butter is a drug in the market, and there is really no outlet for it at any price. Creamery is being received in considerable quantities, and ranges in price from 23@25c, the latter for the choicest of the receipts. The outlook is not favorable for any improvement in prices at present, as the decline in this market is general at all other points. At Chicago the receipts are free, and of the best average quality of any former season. Prices are low there, but fairly firm at quotations, which are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 19@20c; fair to choice do. 16@ 18c; fancy dairy, 16@17c; choice dairy, 14 @15c; fair to good do, 12@13c; common grades, 10@11c; packing stock, 71@8c. The New York market is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and values are off 2@3c per lb. on all grades except western since our last report. Even at the present low range trade is light and buyers very particular in regard to quality. State

stock is quoted there as follows:		
Creamery, fancy		@20
Creamery, choice	18	@19
Creamery, prime		@17
Creamery, fair to good		@16
		@15
Half-firkin tubs, best		@20
		@19
Welsh tubs, best		@19
Welsh tubs, best	17	@18

Quotations on western stock in that market are as follows:

Western imitation creamery, choice to fair. Western factory, best current make....
Western factory, fair to good.....
Western factory, ordinary

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending May 24 were 145,642 hs., against 201,640 hs. the previous week, and 252,343 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1883 were 106,031 tha.

The warm weather, increased receipts a all leading points and a decline in foreign markets have united to depress the cheese trade. Values are lower, and far from steady at the decline. For the best makes ket very fairly, and is based on good in- of full cream State 124c is the top price, rates. Ohio cheese, of which there has season is advancing and the harvest of been considerable in market for some

the remaining crop of 1883 may some of Inferior grades of cheese are not inquired it be carried to the account of 1884. Then for, and 8c is about all that could be got there are the chances of the weather the for them. At Chicago only a very restrictnext sixty days and its effect on the ma- ed demand exists, and at the lowest range turity of the crop of 1884, and its harvest of prices for a long time. Skims have in good or bad condition, all important got so low that they are not liable to go any lower, but a further decline is looked The reports of the growing crop are of for in full cream stock. Quotations there mixed character, but generally promis- are as follows: Full cream cheddars, per YoungAmerican, 12c; do., half cream 91c. The New York market is again ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as lower, and weak on all grades through larger receipts and a decline in the foreign markets. The demand for export is light, and stock appears accumulating. The quotations below are all for new

stock:	
State factory, fu'l cream State factory, l'ht.'ms, prime to choice State factory, skims, fair to good. State factory, ordinary. Ohio flats, prime te choice. Ohio flats, ordinary to good. Skims, Pennsylvania, prime to choice. Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good. Skims, ordinary.	@11 10 @10% 9 @ 9% 6 @ 7 9%@10 7 @ 9 3 @ 2% 2% 1%@ 2%
m	3 J. 11 -4

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 61s. 0d. per cwt., a decline of 2s. from

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 56,038 boxes against 34,534 boxes the previous week, and 31,375 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending May 24 foot up 3,335,985 lbs., against 855,453 lbs. the previous week, and 1,569,286 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 1,934,344 lbs.

WOOL.

The eastern markets are quiet, at about the range of values noted for some weeks. On some grades there is a decline in prices reported, but at this season of the year with only picked-over stocks to select from, and the new clip beginning to arrive, manufacturers are refusing to take stocks except at a discount. The wool being offered under various names is frequently an inferior article, or perhaps a different grade from the one reported in the sale, just as Wisconsin X wools, which rule from 1@2c per lb. below Michigan X, have been reported in the sales as Michigan.

At Boston a little more business was done than for the previous week, the sales footing up 1,154,900 pounds domestic and 228,100 pounds foreign, or 1,383,000 pounds in all; against 1,154,800 pounds the previous week; and 1,149,261 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. Moderate quantities of new wool are being received in that market from Texas. California, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming and other sections. Fine 12 months Texas has sold at 22@24c, equa! to 60c scoured, and other lots of Texas all the way from 15@22c. Sales of average Southern California have been made at prices equal to 53@57c clean, and choice at 60c. New fine Wyoming has sold at 22c. Texas wools are being taken in the growing sections with a fair degree of freedom, but the less popular wools of Southern California are being taken but slowly. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the market:

"The dullness in the manufacturing interest is still the prominent feature of the market, and is naturally much advertised at this season for a false move on the part of wool dealers during the next four weeks would spoil their whole year's business. Nevertheless, we find no change in prices since our last report. Supplies of esirable old wools are very small, and a is difficult to determine the paternity of what fleeces are offered here under various names at the fag end of the season. Ever ly fading away, although purchases from week to week appear moderate. The price of choice super pulled wools has been slightly reduced, 38c being now accepted for the selections which were recently

Included in the sales of washed fleeces the past week were 74 900 lbs, principally New York X at 30@31c: 55.000 lbs Wis consin and New York X at 30@32c; 48.500 lbs Ohio and Pa. X and above, part at 35c: 61.000 lbs X and XX at 35@37c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 12,500 lbs Wisconsin and other delaine at 35@36c; 16,000 lbs unwashed combing at 27@271c for medium and 24@ 25c for coarse; 20,000 lbs low Montana combing, supposed to be at 22c. Of un washed wools the sales reported include 3,500 lbs Maine super at 38c; 8,000 lbs combing at 39c; 23,000 lbs California pulled, part at 37c; 25,000 lbs at 30@38c 17,000 lbs super and extra at 27@30c. The sales of foreign wools comprise 6,000 lbs Australian and New Zealand at 871@42c; 76,100 lbs Australian, principally at 38@ 40c. 20 000 lbs Montevide, supposed to be

The New York market is very quiet, as usual at this season, and there are few features of interest connected with the market. The stocks are very light, and receipts equally so. The Economist says it knows of lots of wool which sold the past week at the same price as three weeks ago, which would go to show that choice sorts of wool are in no notable amount lower than before the panic, which shows that wool holds its own. In its review of the market that paper says:

"Come what will, wool cannot go any lower, and to the Territories of the North west we must turn our eyes for supplies As the clipping time is now upon us it is better the true condition of the wool in-terest should be known to all. Three very arge mills of Pailadelphia, Delan's, Dob son's, etc., are in Texas operating freely, buying up the clip, and before the country is aware of it there won't be any in first is aware of it there won't be any in first hands in that State. Although 'caution is still our watch-word, we see no reason to restrain dealers, and mills too, with large capital any longer from operating judiciously. All who can, without hurt, should not fall to secure enough supplies of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York and Indiana so soon as it is shorn. These wools can be bought cheap enough this seas yn. a. farmers are men of sound this seas in, as farmers are men of sound sense, and they understand that the wool en interest is suffering, and that money is not so easily secured as loans to move the clip as in past years. Hence they will accept the situation and sell their wool for a few cents less price than last year.

The sales in that market the past week comprised XX Ohio at 37@394c, Ohio X at 351c, fine delaine at 40c, washed Indiana at 331c, and spring Texas at 221c. W. C. Houston, Jr., & Co., of Philadel-

phia, in their last circular say: "Wool has been dull and prices weak. Manufacturers do not find ready sale for their goods, and are inclined to decrease production; this, in addition to the gen-eral conservatism, restricts trade. Still, eral conservatism, restricts trade. Still, there is a fair business doing, and, when sales are compared with the same period of other years, it will be seen that this is usually a very dull period anyhow. Buyers are naturally holding back until prices becomes established; but as soon as shearing is general, we look for more trade, as it will then be apparent at what figures the new clip can be had. Wool is not going out of fashion, and if proper attention is paid to getting good wool, and Eastern quotations are followed, there will be more money made this season by

shippers than during the years when the outlook was brighter.
"Of washed sales are light, but stocks of washed safe are light, but stocks are gradually disappearing, as there are but few receipts, and by the time the Ohio clip is shorn and ready for market, there will be but few old lots left to compare the safe are light, but stocks are lin pete with it. Fine is still depressed by the large quantity of Australian held in Boston. Medium is neglected. Quarter blood in light demand. Ohio buyers have generally paid much higher prices for medium than for fine clips, but this year such discrimination is uncalled for excepting when the wool is largely medium ng, and even then the difference should not be as great as heretofore."

As yet but few washed fleeces have been offered in this State, and those by farmers who are more or less short of ready money from the crop failure of the past year, who have sent in their clips as early as possible. The prices generally paid are not satisfactory, ranging from 18 to 20c for fine unwashed, and 25@27c for washed. We give reports from var ious points in another part of this paper.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Programme of Summer Meeting to be held at Bay City, June 19 and 20.

The annual summer meeting of the Michigan horticultural society for 1884 will convene in Bay City, opening with an afternoon session on Thursday, June 19 and continuing in session during Friday the 20th. The day sessions will be occupied with discussions upon horticultural subjects, and a lecture will be given at each evening meeting.

Good music will enliven the proceed ngs and everything will be done locally that is possible to ensure the success of the convention. Gen. B. F. Partridge, president of the

his utmost to awaken local interest and "We want everybody to come who can give us a word of counsel in horticultural matters; we will take good care of them

Bay county horticultural society, is doing

while here, and Bay county can be relied ipon to do her part in making a success ful meeting." The headquarters of the society will be at the Campbell house, where those attend-ing the convention will be entertained at reduced rates. The meeting will be held

in the county court room where all parties should report at once upon arrival.

The Michigan Central grants excursion rates over the Bay City and Saginaw divisions. All those who desire to avail themselves of the reduction should apply at once to Secretary Garfield for certificates. The following list of subjects will be considered and a competent person will lead the discussion upon each tooic with a short paper. If there are any who can not attend, who will kindly jot down briefly their experience in connection with any of the subjects and forward to the Secre tary for the use of the convention, the thoughtfulness will be greatly appreciat

LIST OF TOPICS. 1. Use and Abuse of Water in Horti-

2. Insect Enemies of the Rose.
2. Insect Enemies of the Rose.
4. The A. B. C. of Raspberry culture.
5. Fruits that succeed in Bay County. 6. Early attempts at growing fruit in the Saginaw valley.

7. How best to utilize fruits in the 8. Horticulture for city people.

9. Sweet corn—growth, management, varieties, methods of preserving, etc.
10. The relation of the household to the

11. Neatness a factor in gathering and marketing fruits.
12. Practical hints in strawberry cul-

13. The work of science in perfecting

he strawberry.

14. The Lawn and Flower Garden. 15. The Potato Family of Plants. We hope for a good attendance locally s well as from other parts of the State Branch societies are especially invited to send delegates, and representatives from societies in sister States will be cordially

received. T. T. LYON, President. CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

The Ontario Wheat Crop.

Mr. Archibald Blue, Secretary of the Bureau of Industries of the Province of Ontario, sends us a report of the condition of fall wheat in that Province on May 18, of which the following is a summary: "Reports received from over 600 corre

pondents of the Bureau show that the

condition of fall wheat in the Province much more satisfactory than it was in May of last year. Yet it is not uniformly good, and there are some districts in which the outlook is somewhat gloomy. This is noticeably the case in the extreme ends of the Province —westward of the meridian of London and eastward of the meridian f Kingston. For the large middle district the accounts are on the whole favorable and the weather of this month has cause a marked improvement to take place everywhere. Complete returns of the acreage under crop have not yet been received. but as far as they have been obtained they ndicate an area twenty per cent less than last year.'

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has issued a neat leaflet for free distribution at the Chicago conventions. It includes a map of the United States, nicely printed, upon which the line of the great C. B. & Q. R. R. shows to great advantage. The electoral vote of the various States is also given in tabular form, and the aggregate vote cast for every candidate for President and Vice President from 1824 to 1880. There is also a blank for the votes of the convention, arranged in alphabetical order, upon which a record of each vote by States as cast may be kept. If you want, one send a postal card to Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent C. B. & Q., Chicago, Ill.

MR. J. H. GARDENER of Centerville, St. Joseph Co., says that ice quarter of an nch thick formed on the night of the 28th. Strawberries, grapes and apples nearly all killed. Beans, corn and potatoes cut to the ground; clover in fields frozen stiff, and was black next morning at

THE Pleuro-Pneumonia bill has passed the House and Senate, but greatly changed. and now but awaits the signature of the President to become law. In its present shape it only provides for Commissioners to investigate without giving them authority to take measures to eradicate the disease. In addition, it creates a Bureau of Animal Industry under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. It may result in furnishing a little information in regard to the disease, but will be a dead letter so far as putting a stop to its ravages is concerned.

THE summer meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Springfield, Missouri, June 10 and 11, 1884. Upon invitation of the horticulturists of that place a premium list has been prepared which includes strawber ries, cherries and flowers.

It is reported from Sturgis, Mich., that everal farmers of that vicinity have been taking a flyer in a wheat deal, and are heavy losers. B. F. Sheldon of Burr Oak, is said to be out about \$40,000 on the same deal. Boys, you should quit betting on another man's game.

Stock Notes.

THE death is announced of Mr. T. J. Carwardine, the most famous of the English reeders of Herefords. He was successful in the show ring and also as a breeder, and is said to have received an income of fully \$100,-000 per year from the cattle importers of the United States.

GLANDERS is said to be very common in ome parts of Kansas, and recently three perons have died from the terrible disease, contracted from horses. One of these was a little girl, who was innoculated with the disease by pet horse. So says the Kansas Live Stock

THE London Live Stock Journal gives it as its opinion that the Shorthorn interest, so long dormant in Great Britain, is reviving very rapidly. At the Shorthorn sale of Mr. Loder. re cently held in England, 28 females averaged \$493, and nine bulls \$757.90. At the sale of Mr. Fox's Elmhurst Shorthorns, 39 head aver aged \$243. The highest priced animal, Cher re's Duchess of Elmhurst, 3d. was bought, by Mr. H. Y. Attrill, of Goderich, Ont., for \$1, 102.50.

MR. C. E. TITSWORTH, of Groveland, N. Y. sends the following items respecting the shearing of his flock of Merinos:

shearing of his flock of Merinos:

"As I see by your last paper J. S. Beecher sent in the average of his ewe lambs sired by Ruby's Boy, I send you mine. My flock numbers in all 24 ewes, which gave an average of 14 pounds per head, and four yearlings bred by Ruby's Boy and one stred by Stickne's Romeo 3d(which was all I had) sheared 16 lbs., 17 lbs. 8 oz., 18 lbs., 2 oz., 21 lbs. 4 oz. and 17 lbs. 12 oz., an average of 18 lbs., 2 oz. per head. Three of these were sheared at the State shearing. The dams of the four yearlings were bred by J. S. Beecher."

THE department of agriculture estimates the total cattle loss last winter from disease, exposure, etc., at about 41/2 per cent, or 1,812,798 head. These animals are mainly lost by exposure to weather, and most of them in the pastoral or ranch belt and in the Southern States-At two-thirds the average value of cattle in anuary last, the total loss would exceed \$30, 000,000. Ohio lost two per cent, or 20,876 head; Indiana, three per cent, or 40,684 head; Illinois, three per cent, or or 70,300 head. The heaviest lo-s, nine per cent, was in Louisiana, followed by Mississippi and Florida, each eight per cent; Texas lost six per cent, or 296,712 head; while Montana, with mercury down to 40 degrees below, lost but four per cent.

Notes About Wool and Sheep.

THE third annual meeting of the American Southdown Association will be held at the Le nd Hotel, Springfield, Ill, on Wed June 4, 1884, at 7:30 P. M. J. H. Potts is President of the Association, and S. E. Prather Secretary.

A CORRESPONDENT at Farmington, Oakland County, sends us a report of the shearing of a ram owned in that vicinity called Gen. Grant Jr. He is three years old, and his fleece this season, of one year and 14 days growth, was 36 pounds. He was bred by L. Sprague, of Farmington, sired by Wood's Peerless, dam bred by L. Sprague and sired by Wood's Usur

MR. JOHN LESSITER, of Jersey, Oakland County, sends us a report of the shearing of his flock of 120 Southdowns and Shropshire sheared May 2d. He says: "The Southdowns are lighter shearers tha

"The Southdowns are lighter shearers than the Shropshires but altogether the flock of 120 averaged a fraction less than seven pounds. Many of the yearling Shropshires have sheared 10 pounds, some 11 pounds and over. One yearling ram sheared 12½ pounds. They were from an imported Shropshire ram. I would add, in answer to some inquiry how my Shropshires are bred, that I have my fourth Shropshire ram, but my ewes that 1 bred the first Shropshire ram to were Southdown and Hampshire, formerly descended from the Whitfield Hampshire Downs. I believe the Shrot-shiredown to be the best general purpose sheep from which to raise early lambs, wool heep from which to raise early lambe and mutton, as well as for their general hardi

L. SPRAGUE, of Farmington, Oakland Co sends us a report of the weights of some of his lambs. A ewe lamb one month and 13 days old, by Wood's Sheldon 48, dam L. S. 12, by Wood's Usurper, weighed 27 pounds. Ran lamb one month and three days old, sire Sheldon 48, dam bred by S. James, Vermont, weighed 291/4 pounds. Ram one month and one day old, sire Short's Diamond, dam L. S 59, by Centennial 302, weighed 261/4 pounds Ram one month and three days old, sire Dia nond, dam L. S. 14, by Wood's Peerless weighed 251/4 pounds. He also sends in a re port of the shearing of some of his flock. Four yearling ewes averaged 16 pounds 12 ounces wo two-year old ewes averaged 17 pounds for ounces; a ewe five years old gave a fleece of 1 ounds eight ounces, and one six years old 18 ounds. Two one year-old rams sheared 14 ounds and 15 pounds 12 ounces, respectively two year old ram gave a fleece of 20 pound and the stock ram Centennial 302, sheared 26 ounds. His entire flock of 40 ewes and 12 ms averaged 13 pounds two ounces.

Wool Sales in the Interior.

The first sale of washed wool at Lansin At Nashville one lot of washed is reported i

The first clip of wool marketed at Grass Lake The Pontiac Gazette quotes wool at 28 to 32

Sales of unwashed are reported at Allegar Kalamazoo buyers paid 25 cents for the firmwool marketed there. Washed wool is selling at St. Joseph at 25@ 27c, and unwashed at 16@18c per pound.

The Owosso Press quotes unwashed wool at 16 to 19 cents; washed at 25 to 26 cents.

Several sales are reported at Cassopolis on a asis of 19@20c for unwashed, and 25@27c for

At St Johns the wool market has opened at 25 to 28 for washed and 16 to 19 cents for un-

At Ionia about 5.000 pounds have been pur chased at a range of 18c for unwashed and 25 The first clip of washed wool marketed in

Tecumseh brought 24 cents, and one clip unwashed sold at 16 cents. The Howell Republican says the indications re that the bulk of the wool clip brought there will command about 25 cents. in full.

At Jackson some unwashed has been purchased at 15@18c per pound. Dealers look for the market to open at 25c per pound for washed—if they can get it at that price.

The Eaton Rapids Journal says most of the wool in that county will be marketed unwashed owing to the cold spring; and quotes unwashed at 16 to 20 cents; washed at 25 to 28 cents The first clip of wool brought into Flint this season was unwashed and brought 20 cents. Washed wool is quoted there at 26 cents. One

large clip is alrealy contracted at from 17 to

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Michigan has 15,000 teachers. Big Rapids wants a street railway. Forest fires are raging near Farwell.

Battle Creek claims a two headed chicken. Laingsburg is building a new \$4.000 school

Monroe will ship 2,200 carloads of telegraph James Apted, of Marcellus, was drown

Button's saw and shirgle mill at North Branch burned on the 29th Mr. Huldah R-ed drowned herself in a cir

Willie Gibson, ten years old, was drowned at Otsego while bathing on the 29th

Corn was up in the vicinity of Monroe ime to get nipped by last week's frost. Mr. Benjamin Phelps, one of the oldest residents of Oakland Co., died last week.

A Monroe manufacturing company make wagon woodwork by day and paper at night. Alex. Balloner was killed at Lansing, by the cars, last week. He was from Stratford, Ont.

The house of Mr. Perkins, of Battle Creek was virted by burglars last week and \$28 The corner-stone of a new Court House was laid at Saginaw on the 29th, with appropriate

Somerville's stationery store at Manistee was cremated on the 31st. Loss eleven thous

Students of Hillsdale College want a gymnasium and have contributed \$1,200 toward \$2,500 one. A raft containing a million and a half feet of

ogs went ashore near Huronia Beach in the A family at Dundee were made seriously ill hrough the paint and varnish applied to the nterior of the house.

A. Dancer, of St. Louis, took a dose of con osive sublimate last week, and it is thought will die from its effects. Fire at Smith & Field's mill at Whitehall

on the 30th, destroyed 100,000 feet of lumber and lath. Loss, \$7,000. Charlotte Republican: A. H. Munson af-

irms that he cleared \$60 per head on his her of thirty cows last season. A little son of G. Jenkins, of Coldwater, was erribly burned by spilling a bottle of carbolic acid upon himself, last week.

Dr. T. H. Vestey, prominent physician of Muskegor, took a dose of morphine with suici ial intent on the 31st, and will die. Bruon, was afterward arrested. The boiler of the sawmill at Maybee, nea

Monroe, exploded on the 30th, and the gineer, Wm. Henry, was blown to pieces. The Alma Woolen Factory burned on the night of the 28th. Loss \$17,000; insurance only \$2,000. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Domestic unhappiness made Mrs. Andrew Braman, of Bay City, take strychnine. A physician and a stomach pump saved her life. The semi-centennial observance of the set lement of Medina township, Lenawee County was celebrated by a large concourse on the

David Stone, who murdered Lulu Dyke, four days was serving a life sentence in

De Witt village authorities had the cemetery lence painted and it was hardly dry before a "smart" man had it covered with an adver-

Dealers are charging 25cts per barrel more for Marine City salt than for other brauds, and the company are going to advance the price at the blocks.

The Canada House at Big Rapids was de stroyed by fire last week, and the same night the safe in the Brackett House was opened and Frank Baker was buried alive by the caving of a well he was digging for M. Perry, near Hillsdale, on the 28th. He died before he ould be rescued.

Reports from all over the State show great damage done by the frosts of Wednesday night. Corn, grapes and strawberries seemed

Ma tin Opern, prominent citizen of Jackson was run over by a buggy loaded with people hurrying into town to see the show on the 30th, and was severely hurt. All country path-masters are now re-quried to plant fifty trees sixty feet apart along the highways in their respective districts till each road is amply shaded.

Dundes voted \$10.000 for a new schoolhous which has already cost \$19.000 and is not yet finished. Elementary instruction in mathematics is needed by the school board. Albert Dibble, while endeavouring to get

full view of Forepaugh's white elephant a

Kalamazoo, was struck by an attendant with an elephant prod hook, and seriously injured. Thomas Bartlett while in a brickyard at Sara nac was caught under a lump of clay and had his leg broken. His fellow workmen passed round the hat and contributed \$25 toward his

expenses on the spot.

A convention of fruit growers met at Grand Haven last week to discuss better ways to market fruit. They wish to do away with tue Chicago commission dealers who absorb tue Chicago commissions, much of the profits.

Fire in Cutler & Savidge's lumber yard at Spring Lake destroyed 200,000 feet of lumber, the dry kiln with 140,000 feet, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and five lumber filled cars on the D. G. H. & M., road. Chas. Beeler, farmer, of Fredonia, was fa tally injured at Marshall, on the 31st, by a train on the Michigan Central. He was in toxicated and drove on the track in front of an approaching train. Both horses were killed.

Thomas Britton, brother of J. J. Britton who was shot by officer Buckridge at Port Huror last April, was shot in Parker's restaurant. Detroit, last week, by a man named Hickey, with whom he had trouble. The murderer es-

Wood & Thayer's mill near McBride's, Mont calm County, was blown to pieces on the 30th, by a boiler explosion and three men killed and four wounded, one it is feared fatally. The wife of one of slain men committed suicide on hearing of the death of her husband.

A correspondent of the Owosso Press says a farmer of Elsie who had vowed the new rail-road should never cross his farm, woke the other morning to find the track laid through his premises, a large force having been put or at night. The farmer was "paralyzed," but his only comment was: "The durned old rail-road has got ahead of me after all!"

Monroe Democrat: J. M. Sterling is pulling up the grape vines in his nursery as they have borne nothing in the past four years. This was the first field vineyard, it is said, planted in this State and has yielded many a rich harvest to its owner. He finds that the roots have nearly all become destroyed and the vines at

their base badly rotted. Most of the vines were of the Concord variety.

General. Canada wants to stop railway engines from

Last week the failures in the United States ambered 151, and 26 in Canada. Politicians are hurrying from Washington to

The wife of Robert J. Burdette, of the Burington Hawkeye, died last week The State Savings bank of St. Joseph, Mo. which recently assigned, will pay depositor

B. F. Butler sues the Quidnick Company of Providence R. I., for a little bill of \$25,000 for legal services.

The Canadian Pacific has been trying to sell the stock of the road in London, but is unable to effect sales.

Moonshiners murdered W. K. Killum, special bailiff, in Laurel Co., Ky., last week. They were captured.

Lightning struck the main building of the der mill last week and it was burn Hazard powder mill led. Loss, \$120.000.

Wesley Johnson, murderer of the Williams family at Napoleon, Ohio, suffered the penalty of his crime last week.

A boiler exploded in a paper mill at Water-ford, N. Y., last week, and five of the $\rm nine$ employes were instantly killed. Mrs. Grant has sold her property in Washington and joins with her husband in resigning everything to their creditors.

Barkley & Hasson, coffee traders of Baltimore, speculated too wildly in coffee, and assigned in consequence. Liabilities \$250.000. Max Leonhardt, of Cleveland, while on his way to be married, was thrown from his car-riage by a runaway horse and instantly killed Two men stopped the Custer coach near Helena, D. T., last week, obtaining about \$225 in money, several watches and the mail.

The Agricultural Committee has decided against the bill appropriating \$25,000 for seeds for distribution among sufferers from Southern The Canadian government reduces the canal tolls on grain one-half, making them five-six teenths instead of five-eighths of a cent per

Joseph Atkinson, secretary of the Western Ontario Commercial Travelers' Association, has skipped with \$7.000 of the funds of the

Chinese laundrymen and French Canadians had a free fight at Montreal, in which though no one was killed, a good many persons were

During holiday games at Chatham, Ont., last week, a grandstand collapsed, and 150 persons were injured, though it is thought none D. W. Middleton, prominent banker of Washington, D. C., has suspended, and many army and navy officers are involved in the sus-

While a force of twenty-five men were excavating a railway tunnel near Legonier, Penn, a premature explosion killed nine of them and wounded eleven. Enemies of the proprietors of the Fenia

(Ohio) Journal, put dynamite under the building, which fortunately was discovered in time to prevent an explosion. J. D. St. Maur, clerk in the office of the solicitors of the Wabash, has been defrauding his employers by means of false vouchers. He got nearly \$20,090 and then got arrested.

The deficit of the Penn Bank, at Pittsburg, vill reach at least \$1.125.600. It is said that of \$40.000 known to be on the counter when the bank closed, only \$4.000 were turned over J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing officer in the postoffice department at Washington, was arrested on the 29th. He is short \$45.700 in his

ccount. He was unable to procure bail and so languishes in jail. The president of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, bank skipped last week with a woman not his wife, and a run on the bank in consequence closed its doors. The president, Andrew

Sioux Falls, D. T., municipal authorities didn't want telephone poles in the street, so they cut them down. The telephone company then had the Mayor and Marshal fined, and then sued the town for damages.

John C. Eno, ex-president of the Second National Bank of New York, a defaulter in the sum of \$5.000.000, has left for Europe, it is believed with the knowledge of the bank offi-cials. He took \$100.000 with him. At Albany, N. Y., a German woman, insane

from the loss of her bank-book, murdered five of her children, and taking the oldest in her arms, threw herself in front of a train on the Central railroad and was killed. The child cannot survive. Two farmers of Blyth, Ont., and their sons, whose farms lie on opposite sides of the highway, met in the road last week and engaged in a fight which resulted in the death of one, Wm. Maines. The cause was an old feud be-

tween the parties. H. W. Thater, editor of the Batesville, Miss. Blade, and Julius Porter, lawyer of the same place, met in the street on Saturday and exchanged five shots each. Porter fell, mortally wounded. Thater was arrested but discharged, it being proved he fired in self-defence.

A smart man on a Norwalk, Conn., pape wrote up an account of "arun" on the oldest bank in the place. Depositors got excited and drew \$30.000 out of the Norwalk savings bank. Then the joker explained that the "oldest bank" was a sand-bank, and the people put their money back again. John C. Eno, the defaulting New York

banker, who was thought to have given the of-ficers the slip and sailed for Europe, was ar-rested at Quebec on Saturday, just as the steamer on which he had taken passage for Liverpool was leaving port. He declines to re-turn to New York voluntarily. At Worcester, Mass., Dr. Franklin Pierce At Worcester, Mass., Dr. Frankin Fierce attended Mrs. Bemis, and ordered her swathed in bandages saturated with kerosene. This destroyed the outer skin. On his next visit he ordered kerosene poured on the bandages, without removing them to see the effect of his treatment. The woman died, and the doctor has just been convicted of manslaughter.

Horace Buell, of Chicago, desirous of going to Kansas, but very short of funds, packed himself up in a box and was sent through as express matter. He reached Manhattan, Ks., all right, but when dumped from the car there the box in which he was, was so placed that he stood on his head. He "squealed," and was released, heaving \$9.25 express charges. was released, paying \$9.25 express charges, a clear saving of one-half his traveling expen-

Foreign.

El Mahdi is laying plans to capture General lordon alive, for the sake of the ransom. Rivers in Spain are overflowing their banks, ausing much damage and some loss of life.

A second "false prophet" has appeared in Egypt, and is said to have defeated El Mahdi Dynamiters exploded dynamite bombs in ondon, on the 30th, by which 13 persons were

The steamer Furnessia sailed from London New York last week, having 500 state-aided ts on board. The English ship Syria has been wrecked among the Fiji islands and 75 lives lost, 70 of whom were coolies.

The shops of the Swan Electric Light conpany at Lille, France, were burned last week, and four persons injured.

The Czar is receiving threatening handbills, reminding him of his father's fate and demanding amnesty for political offenders. Bouguereau, the eminent French painter, is shortly to marry Miss Elizabeth Gamerican lady and one of his pupils.

Two hundred horses belonging to the Glasgraw Tramway Co, were burned to death in a re which destroyed the stables last Saturday. Gewitsch & Sons, leather dealers of Vienna, have failed for \$2.000.000 florins. Five other firms of leather dealers have failed in conse-

Tennyson has been elected president of the Society of Authors, the object of which is to establish international copyright laws between England and America.

A fire broke out in a lumber yard at Aber Scotland, last week. The yard, cove

three acres, and the fire was uncontrol me man has died and three others are not one man has dred and three others are not peted to survive an illness caused by eating series tinned meats at Scarborough, Eng. is will increase the prejudice against Amin canned goods in England.

Alligators.

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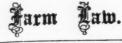
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FOUR hundred thousand alligators, it is ted, were killed in Florida, during past year, to supply the demand for stor-skin articles of all kinds, which said to be well nigh indestructible, bedes articles of jewelery, manufactured om the teeth. This new business is said give employment to over 2,000 people, various parts of the south, the skins ng worth from 20 to 50 cents and to the chants from \$1 to \$2 each, according the quality. A few years ago alligator as were a novelty, now there are over lozen tanneries in the United States agaged exclusively in tanning these The teeth are in demand in soland and in France, where they are nfactured into jewelry. - Palatka

count of the sudden changes in the tem ore at this season and in this climate, it most impossible to keep free from colds coughs; but a prompt use of N. H. Vegetable Balsamic Elixir will prevent rious result from a sudden cold and efspeedy cure. If you are bilious, or have undice, sick headache or dizziness, try 's Mandrake Bitters.



miries from subscribers falling under this ill be answered in this column if the replies fgeneral interest. Address commuicatio. erry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

Common of Pasturage in the Highways of Michigan.

Paw Paw, May 20, '84.

Reiter of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-In your answer to "W. H." the Farmer of May 13th, you state but the Board of Supervisors can by resomake the law prohibiting domes nimals from running at large, oper-or inoperative, as they see fit. To the or inoperative, as they see fit. To is I must take issue. The Board of intervisors cannot by resolution or any nake it legal for domestic run at large in the highways. esoil of the highway and all thereon et to the public right of travel and erials for highway purposes. The reme Court, in a case which I think ars in the 39th Report, says there is ommon of pasturage in the highways

Answer .- Our esteemed friend proba misapprehends the import of the ply referred to by him, for there is no ble question that the act of March 27, 867, which provides that "it shall not be wful for cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, run at large in any public highway, " may be made inoperative in any unty by resolution of the Board of ervisors, for such is the plain language the latter part of its first section. Nor there any question of the validity of heact, for the case of Campau vs. Langley Mich. 451) went up on that express estion, and the constitutionality of the ct was sustained. But it should be rembered that the object of the act is not much to declare it unlawful for animals run in the highways, as to provide a nedy against such animals. by making lawful for farmers to take them up hen found at large in the highway opsite the farm. In the absence of this tatute it is—as I have many times said in is column-probably unlawful for doanimals to depasture the public ads. But our Supreme Court has never issed directly upon the point. The arest that they have come to it is in the se referred to by our inquirer, namely at of Campau vs. Konan (39. 365) where ey say: "Whether authority could conferred upon the Board of Super sors, or any other body, to permit beasts run at large upon the highways, may. say the least, admit of considerable oubt. Upon principle the owner of lands joining the highway is entitled to the thage growing thereon, and whatever ights the public may have in the high-My, a common of pasturage is not mong them." But this question was not sential or important to the decision of at case, and hence the question is not finitely settled in Michigan. There

Mability for Acts of Hired Men.

ems no doubt however that the court

fould hold as they have here indicated, if

direct question were to be presented

Editor of the Michigan Farmer DEAR SIR:-My hired man while I was way from home borrowed my neighbor's low, and while returning it he run it want a stone in the road and broke it. Jow it isn't a very big thing to quarrel wit, so my neighbor and I have agreed bleave it to you, whether I should pay fixing the plow. I never told the man borrow the plow; in fact he knew I was sed to borrowing anything. But he lought this plow was better than mine, and that he could do the job and get the low back home before I got back. Now me he is the man who should Ay the damage. J. R. E.

Answer.—The farmer is liable for all the of his hired men performed within scope of their employment. He is able for not only those acts which he cifically directs them to perform, but one in the line of their employment, and a view of promoting his business. might even be liable for acts directly ultrary to his orders. For example: appose a farmer directs his men to clear 9 a wood lot, and cautions them not use fire. After he has left them, they ink how much faster they could get long if they should burn the logs, inlead of carting them off, and so they disegard his orders, and set the piles of old on fire and carelessly leave them, nd the fire spreads to the neighbor's hibble and burns his stack of wheat. the farmer would be unquestionably able. The act was done for the furtherance of the master's business, and in the lect line of the servant's employment. the servant embarks on an enterprise his own, then the master is not liable, is he generally liable for the purely



Sir Clinton will make the seasons of ond 1885 at my stables, on Orchard Lake Avenue, Pontiac, Mich., where I shall take pleasure in showing this magnificent stal

GEO. L. DOOLITTLE,

wanton and malicious acts of his servants. But in the case of our inquirer there is a clear liability, and he better, as he no doubt will, buy a new plow point for his neighbor, and quietly charge it up to pro-

100 YOUNGER STALLIONS

Not Replevin but Assumpsit. LOWELL, April 11, '84. Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I own and keep a Short DEAR SIR:—1 own and keep a Short-horn bull for service, for a price, and it was known by all who brought cows to my place last year. Now one man says he won't pay me, and tells me to get it if I can. Can I replevy the calves and hold them for my pay?

SUBSCRIBER. SUBSCRIBER.

Answ r .- No sir, you cannot. Your proper remedy is the action of assumpsit for the value of the service. You have no claim on the calves.

240 Jersey Cattle

CONSIGNED BY PROMINENT BREEDERS

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO. For Positive Auction Sale.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,

JUNE 17, 18, & 19, 1884,

Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at the American Horse Exchange, Limited

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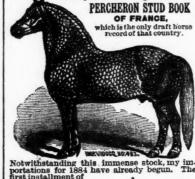


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breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep, registered and unregistered. Stock for sale. j18-1y

Down where the sounding waters flow The fleur-de lis and sweet flag grow; Out on the prairie, 'mid the glare Of July sun and heated air, We see amid the growing corn, Of Summer's light and splendor born, In matchless majesty revealed The queen like lily of the field. And see the tiger lily flaunt Her banners gorgeous and enchant The eye with flame of red and gold, As wider yet her leaves unfold. Narcissus! in the shady nook, Reside the ever-murmuring brook, A tale of sweetness thou dost know, The wondrous freight of mythic woe. Down 'mid the cool leaves, dark and green, Her chalises of white are seen, The lovely naisd, pure and pale, The saint-like lily of the vale; And fairest just before decay, And growing lovelier day by day, The calla lily lifts her cup And holds it in her joyance up, While on the breast of waters deep The sweetest lilies lie asleep, And swaying gently to and fro Blush pink beneath the sun's last glow, And open wide their lustrous leaves When he his victory achieves Over dark night, which throweth down To earth a last regretful frown, Then swift departs with dragon team, With goblin fell, and mystic dream. -Inter-Ocean

THE SHIPS THAT SAIL AWAY.

I think of the ships that sail away-The white-winged ships that sail away, Freighted with fears and wasted tears, And joys we gathered for long, long years, For the possible rainy day.

I sleep and dream of the white-winged ships That glide from the shores of life away! That swiftly glide with the ebbing tide, Bearing my joys to the farther side,

Into the twlight gray. Oh, ships that vanish into the past! Are none to return to the port at last? Shall I vainly wait at the seaward gate, Beaten and bruised, and scarred by fate.

Chilled by the winter blast? The ships that carry my grief, alas! Have hulls of iron and shrouds of brass The storm's impact leaves them intact Though hurled on the jagged rocks of Fac

-Portland Transci



MRS. BATTERBY'S CRAZY QUILT.

Mrs. Batterby was a model wife and mother.

Please to remark, dear reader, I say was, because after careful observation and deep consideration of the subject, I am convinced that a woman who allows herself to fall under the baleful spell of "crazy" patchwork, becomes surely and swiftly lost to every other influence, and heedless of every other appeal either to her conscience or her affections:

Well, Mrs. Batterby was a dear little roly-poly of a woman, with dark blue eyes, and a soft, gurgling laugh that was perfectly infectious, and which had the added charm of suddenly bringing into view two rows of little white teeth and some hitherto unsuspected dimples. Her bright brown hair waved naturally on either side of her smooth, white forehead, and Mr. Batterby, who had the reputation of being quite a connoisseur in female beauty, and given to admiring showy, brilliant women, thought there never was anything in these of bangs frizzes, so exquisitely feminine, and bewitching, and suggestive of home and happiness, as that tiny white parting in his wife's bounteous brown hair, and the little rippling waves on her white brow. However, he simply remarked that he "liked that way of wearing her hair," and let it go at that. In his instantaneous mental conceptions of her, there was always distinct in his mind, her bright, loving glance, her pretty brow and hair, her dark dress and white apron, and plump, white hands; and generally he thought of her with a baby in her arms. They had been married ten years, and there had been three children, so that Mr. Batterby had good cause to remember his wife as holding a babe.

I must confess that Mrs. Batterby was not a great reader. But then, her husband was, and as she was very sympathetic and receptive, and he was fond of conversation, she became, so to speak, infused with current information, and had the leisure she might otherwise have spent in reading, in which to manufacture little ornamental knick-knacks for the house.

But Mrs. Batterby knew a good many

things which books do not teach. She

knew corned beef and cabbage make the

best dinner for a hungry man in seven

cases out of nine. She knew that a great

many disagreeable things happen in a house, which, (unless his wife tells him.) the master of a house will never knowand it isn't best he should. She knew that as neither Mr. Batterby nor she were angels, their progeny would not be, and that therefore diversion was sometimes better than discipline. She knew but there is no editor who can afford to give space enough for the record. Suffice it to say that poor little Peter Lowe, Johnny Batterby's great friend, whose father and mother being mission aries, had returned to their native land after ten years of exile, and having placed their children in good Christian families had gone back childless and free to heath endom, used to wish as he lay crying at night in his lonely bed, that he had Mrs. Batterby for a mother; and all of her children's playmates thought it must be delightful to have a mother who could make such lovely costumes and furniture for paper dolls, or help a fellow so about scrap-books, and kites, and reins. So you see why I call her a model mother. And considering her in the light of a wife, Mr. Perkins, the right-hand neighbor, whose wife never having had any children, and

detesting housework, had become his most

invaluable business associate in his

dentist's office, and the left-hand neighbor,

Mr. Greer, whose wife was very intellec-

Mattock round the corner, whose wife was musical and sang in a choir and at church concerts, etc., and was therefore away from home a good deal-all these held the private opinion that Batterby was a wonderfully lucky man in his wife, and doubted, with a slight feeling of envy, if

he appreciated his own good fortune. Such a woman it was who fell a victim to that "crazy quilt" mania, which is now insidiously undermining the moral and intellectual character of the females in all ranks of life throughout this whole

country. It was Mme. Pumpernickel, who, being herself demented, introduced this contagious mania into this hitherto happy household. Who was Mme. Pumpernickel, Everybody asked that the moment they saw her. With her gray hair coiled like a coronet on her well-poised head, and her air of good-breeding, and her lively wit? and her gracious manner, one almost expected to hear she was a Duchess. But in reality she was only a woman of defeated possibilities. She might have been a world-renowed pianist if she had not been born to poverty. She might have been a Senator's wife if she had married her first love. She would have been a great writer if she had been a better talker, and she

and teaching music in a Western State. But despite her disadvantages Mme. Pumpernickel's consciousness of her own superiority to criticism never deserted her, and never failed to impress, with more or less intensity, those, with whom

would have been celebrated as a wonder-

ful conversationalist if she had been born

to wealth, and in Boston, instead of

she came in contact. So when Mme. Pumpernickel opened per valise, and from every part of it came tumbling out silk rags, snippings and clippings of every shade and shape, she said, in her gay way:

"I travel like an æsthetic ragman. It's my 'crazy quilt.' You must have one. Everybody is making them. They are elegant." And Mrs. Batterby immediately

decided to have one. That night, when Mr. Batterby, who, as one of Chicago's prominent men had been requested to attend a "ratification meeting" down town, arrived home at 10:30 P. M., he looked over the banisters into the dining-room, and involuntarily exclaimed:

"Up yet? Why, what in the world are you doing?"

Well might he exclaim.

The floor of the room into which he ooked was strewn with rags; the diningtable was heaped with them: and, bending over the table, arrayed in loose wrappers, their cheeks flushed, and their hair dishevelled in their eagerness, were his wife and her guest, pulling about and tossing

around the heap of silk scarps. "Oh, I'm making a 'crazy quilt!" abstractedly returned his wife, scarcely raising her eyes from her work. "Mme. Pumpernickel is helping me plan squares.

Mr. Batterby looked on a moment, his habitual abiding sense of a man's inability to comprehend the mysterious workings of the feminine intellect enabling him to maintain a becoming composure of manner.

"Well, good-night!" he said, with the air of one who was giving up a problem. But as he turned to go, his eye was caught by the familiar pattern of one silken fragment. He drew it from the

"My old necktie! another of my scarfs!" "Now, Gustave!" cried Mrs. Batterby, enatching it away; "you gave up wearing that years ago!"

"Here is one I bought in Paris," said Mr. Batterby, giving pile, and bringing out a rich blue satin scarf.

"And she is so close and stingy with them, she won't cut one!" cried Mme. Pumpernickel, gayly.

"Here, Mme. Pumpernickel, I'll give you this for your quilt," very gallantly responded Mr. Batterby, handing over the bright silken ribbon.

"Oh!" involuntarily gasped his wife. Why, Gustave! and I've been saving that to use in some such way as this, these five vears!"

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Batterby! Now ! shall always have something to remind me of you, in my quilt. Now, you see how your wife feels about it! But I shall not divide with her!"

"No, you keep it all!" jocosely advised Mr. Batterby, keeping up the joke; and he betook himself to bed, leaving the two women delving into the rags.

They finished their squares, though Mrs. Batterby had to let the baby cry a little while, till she pieced out a corner; but there was not quite the same cordiality between them, as before Mr. Batterby's entrance. Mrs. Batterby's good sense was

all that restrained her from jealousy. She knew what a belle and flirt Mme Pumpernickel used to be, and "really, she was mentally saying, "gray hairs and wrinkles would not prevent her being a coquette yet. Will she really take advantage of Gustave's fun and carry away that scarf she knows I was hoarding?"

But Mme. Pumpernickel, (who had keen sense of humor, and read Mrs. Batterby's mind like a book,) really did carry the scarf away to her valise, and poor little Mrs. Batterby, (who lay awake that night planning squares, and thought about that beautiful tie, and Gustave's reckless generosity), never saw again the treasure of which her husband and her guest had so ruthlessly de-

spoiled her. Immediately after breakfast the next morning, the two women sat down to

their work. "I'm going to let Mary dress the baby and pick up the house. I'll just let things go, and devote myself to you."

"Yes, and we'll see how many square of your quilt we can finish while I'm "We must go to the opera matinee this

afternoon, you know." "Dear me! I hardly feel as if we could take the time," cried Mme. Pumpernickely who was a musician by nature and train-

ing, and adored the opera. They worked on their respective squares till the last minute, barely allowing themselves time to dress and swallow a cup of tual and wrote works on art, and Dr. tea, each.

"We shall be a little late," said Mrs. Batterby, when they were almost at their destination. The next moment she gave a little cry of consternation.

"Oh, mercy! If I didn't leave our tickets on the mantelpiece!" "How long will it take for us to go

back for them?" "Forty minutes, and forty back. Cal it an hour and a half. The opera will be

nearly over. How stupid of me!" "Never mind. We can stop and buy that pink satin for your quilt, and then go home and plan two more squares before we go to bed."

"I know you only say that to relieve You must be dreadfully disappointthey're well-named 'crazyed! quilts!"

"Yes; but you see I must leave you Friday, so there is only one more day for us to work on the quilt. Dear child,' pleaded Mme. Pumpernickel, earnestly, and laying her hand on Mrs. Batterby's arm, "don't, don't stop until your quilt is finished!"

"Not even to eat and sleep?" "Oh, I suppose you'll be obliged to stop for those things,"returned Mme. Pumpernickel, half in jest, half in earnest; "but you must not let anything else hinder you. Delay would be fatal. Your ardor would soon cool."

But Mr. Batterby, in the goodness of his heart, brought home theatre tickets spending her first twenty years in learning for that night, and the lades, with secret reluctance, tore themselves away from their rags and accompanied him, but the play being a society drama gave great display of costumes, and afforded the two demented creatures many occasions to whisper aside, such as:

"Look at that elegant brocade she has on. Wouldn't I just like a piece of that in my quilt!"

"See that rich purple velvet in that page's cloak! Wouldn't that show in your square?"

"I'd just like to snip a piece off that lady's bonnet-strings. We haven't any green that lights up at night." Fortunately Mr. Batterby could not

hear these remarks or he might have feared for his wife's mental condition, and as he sat between the ladies in the car re turning home they were obliged to make an attempt at least to speak on other topics besides crazy quilts. The next day, to the great delight of the ladies, it stormed.

"We shall have no callers, and we can't go out," they said. So they sat in the midst of rags, snipping, clipping, basting, too busy to comb their hair or change their morning dresses until the daylight began to wane. O, dear! It's too bad to have to stop,

but I suppose we must," said Mme. Pumpernickel. "We must make ourselve decent before Mr. Batterby comes." And just then there was a ring at the

door and a telegram from Mr. Batterby that business would keep him down till between nine and ten o'clock. "And now we needn't dress," joyously

cried Mme. Pumpernickel. "I shall finish this square before I go to bed. am determined on it." But it did seem to Mrs. Batterby as it the children were never so worrisome be-

fore. What was the reason three-year-old Edith should be so tiresome about getting to bed? And then after she was there she wanted the pillow fixed, and the sheet smoothed, and a drink of water, and the last moment she called her mamma back because she hadn't said her prayers. Then when the impatient mother again reached the stairs the little voice called: "Mamma, mamma, Edie wants dollie."

The usually gentle mother, frantic at separation from her "crazy quilt," rened and engtching up the battered bald-headed object of Edie's affections tossed it into the crib.

"There, dollie, get into bed with you," "You haven't got to she said crossly. say any prayers, because you haven't got

Edie snatched up her child and turned on her mother with flashing eyes.

"Tee hab dot tum toul too!" she roared Mrs. Batterby, smitten with remorse, kissed her child and soothed her, and yet it did not occur to the mother how strong and baleful must be the influence which could render her thus hard and petulant to her darling Edith, patient and tender and considerate of the feelings of dollie's

mother as she generally was. The next day Mme. Pumpernickel departed, but the evil which she had disseminated remained. Mrs. Batterby grew worse daily, until she became a hopeless crazy-quilt maniac. At length the dusty mantels and book-shelves, the rent tablecloths, the children's buttonless garments, and his wife's neglected toilet began to force themselves even on Mr. Batterby's unobservant eyes. He began to trace a connection between these things and the different squares of silk patchwork, some one of which was always pinned on the inside of the nursery door. Apparently casual inquiries as to his wife's employments and occupations on different days led only to disclosures that some other feminine sufferer from the mania had called to leave a fresh collection of rags, or that Mrs. Batterby had been to some neighbor's to leave a bundle of promised scraps for another afflicted creature, or hat some recently inoculated woman had called for direction, and advice about her crazy-quilt. The devoted husband, his attention now drawn to the subject, was alarmed to observe how fixed a hold the terrible mania had taken upon his poor wife's aberrated mind. It was only Sunday she abstained from creative work upon this destroyer of domestic happiness. But it was, after all, only a physical abstinence, for her husband marked her long memorizing gaze upon the illuminated texts above the pulpit wherein the grayhaired minister was impressing upon his hearers the spiritual darkness of the ancient Jews. Subsequently he saw the ornamental "conventional" forms, and the blending of tints reproduced in the crazy-quilt. He even thought, with a cold thrill of fear, that she might have so far forgotten the teaching of her childhood as to take her needle on Sunday. But no! she was the mother of Sunday

school scholars! He banished the thought.

He noted her roving, abstracted gaze over

caught the beauty of some new tint in bonnet-trimming.

One cold morning Mrs. Batterby's mother came in from the suburbs and surprised her daughter with a visit. Now, Mrs. Batterby was a model of filial affec tion. One of the things she had learned without recourse to books was that woman should always live to be a grandmother, because her daughters never appreciate her till they, in their turn, be come mothers. But no sooner were the old lady's wrappings off than the crazy quilt was brought to notice, and the daughter could not be induced to make any but a momentary digression on any other subject; but there she sat, only stopping reluctantly for lunch, "feather

day's bread depended on getting it done before night. "Well, goodby," said the old lady a parting. "If they conclude to send you to the asylum at Batavia, tell them to let me know immediately."

And she went back to the suburbs with a little chill of disappointment at her heart.

But while Mr. Batterby was racking his brain to know how he could surreptitious y minister to his wife's diseased mind, kind Providence was sending a blessing in disguise. It was something like the sensational society drama where the sickness of the child recalls the erring wife back to virtue.

Little Phillip fell ill. It was only the chicken pox, but, as the family physician said, "it was not once in a hundred time that there was such a severe case."

The morning of the fourth day of hi illness, as the mother sat holding in her gentle arms the little sufferer, whose swollen face was covered with the confuent eruption, and whose beautiful blue eyes were closed by the disease, little Edie came and looked at her blind baby brother very thoughtfully.

"Phille doin' to die?" she lisped.

"O no, darling! mamma hopes not." "Mamma wouldn't feel so vewy bad. Mamma could work all ze time on her tazy twilt zen," rejoined Edie gravely. The unconscious reproach went straight

to the mother's awakened conscience. As soon as her arms were temporarily freed from their beloved burden she gathered up all the materials of her crazyquilt and put them in a bureau drawer in the sewing-room. In the drawer lay the five yards of dark-green plush for the border; for the squares were all ready to be put together. Five yards at two dollars a yard, ten dollars! And now there was all the expense of Phillip's sickness to meet. She half regretted the spending of the ten-dollar gold-piece Gustave had given her. He had told her to buy a comfortable housedress with it. Not that he would ever ask what she did with it. But now she really needed the dress. And ten dollars just for the border of the quilt seemed a good deal. Satin would have been cheaper, of course. But then, plush was the thing. Still she sighed a little perplexed sigh as she shut the drawer.

The next Monday morning Bridget left her wash in the tubs. declaring she was sick, and must go home to her aunt's. "An shure ve wudn't be kanin' back

week's pay for a week's warnin' whin I'm that sick I can't stand on my two fate?" So she got her full pay and she went and when the strange washerwoman hired to finish the wash was gone, it was found that all the towels, and handkerchiefs and stockings had vanished.

Then the intelligence office began to send its Bedouins through the kitchen of poor Mrs. Batterby.

It was the same old tribe. In the course three weeks they h girl who broke everything from the largest platter down to the handle of the furnace door, the girl who served her hair up with various dressings at each meal, the girl who put her potatoes on to cook when she heard Mr. Batterby's voice in the hall, and baked all the griddle-cakes before the breakfast bell rang. And so forth and so on.

But they lived through it all, as people always do, and nothing ever really came of it all except a secret change of Mr. Batterby's views on the subject of a of such a place as a necessary adjunct to celestial housekeeping.

In the meantime the crazy quilt was almost forgotten. One day, however, when Mr. Batterby was enjoying a day's vacation in the bosom of his family, lady visitor came in, and somehow the new style of patchwork became the topic of the conversation.

"Ah, but you just ought to see my wife's quilt! Go get it, dear, and let Mrs. Smith see it."

"It's not quite finished. Baby's sickness made me lay it away," demurred Mrs. Batterby, who felt a strange reluctance to take out her old enslaver.

"Never mind. Show the squares. "O do. I should so like to see them." "Prettiest things you ever saw!" en-

thusiastically said the proud husband. Mrs. Batterby rose and left the room. As she went slowly through the hall and up the stairs her mind vividly recalled than \$10 worth of plush. It seemed a pity not to let Mrs. Smith see that, and get a clear idea of the whole effect of the quilt. But it might set Gustave thinking. Of course the gold piece had been her own. Yet he would be astonished at her extravagance. At least he would think it extravagance.

So thinking she opened the drawer. I was empty.

Mrs Batterby stood confounded. The other drawers were packed with old halfworn garments to be remade. No quilt in them. Gone-plush and squares. Also the gingham for aprons, and her unmade calico dress. With a lightning flash she recalled send-

ing Bridget to the bureau one Sunday afternoon for flannel for Philip. The next Monday she left. mrs. Batterby went back to the sittingroom. She was pale but dry-eyed.

told her woe.
"Never mind, my darling!" said her husband, putting his arm about her. "I'll buy you a handsome Marseilles spread."
Her hours, and days, and weeks of slavish work rose up before Mrs. Batterby's mind, the tears gushed from her eyes.
"A Marseilles spread! What does a the congregation, and he divined the envy and covetousness in her soul as her eye she sobbed. — Chicago Tribune.

DOCTOR MACBRIDE.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA

Dr. Æneas Macbride was strong in comparative anatomy, and dissected everything that came in his way. His dissect ing-room was in the court-yard of the Palazzo Carminali, Rome. But it was upstairs, in his library, and alone that Il Scozzese" carried out his choicest manipulations, and made the more delicate of his "preparations" of human muscles, arteries, veins and nerves, which, when completed, were displayed under glass shades on a large table in the centre of the apartment. It was at this table. having just finished the dissection of a very small hand-never mind to what stitching" on her "square" as if her next kind of creature the hand, while it was a living one, had belonged—that he was sitting one evening in July, 1755, when it suddenly occurred to him that he had exhausted his supply of cochineal with which to tinge the melted wax which he proposed to inject on the morrow morning into the venous system of his "pre paration."

Dr. Æneas Macbride proceeded to the well-known druggist's shop kept by Sig. Panciarotto, at the corner of the Via de Condotti. It was one of the largest and andsomest shops in Rome. He made his purchase and placed the packet of cochineal in a side pocket.

"Stay," he suddenly exclaimed, pausing on the threshold; "I had forgotten something. You must make me up, if you please, that admirably efficacious sleeping draught with the secret of the formula of which only you and I are cognizant, and which has given ease to so many of my patients. Will you prepare it for me at once? I must take it with me."

"With pleasure, illustrissimo ed excellentissimo Dottore, said the apothecary, as he bustled from jar to jar and bottle to bottle, pouring various ingredients into a glass vial. "'Tis a wonderful sleeping draught, to be sure. I have tried it on my wife, who, poor soul, endures agonies from the toothache, and it never fails in producing slumber. To he sure, had you not positively told me that the potion was quite harmless, I should have been afraid to use it; for the sleep which it orings about is so deep and so long as to be really like the sleep of death."

He had soon completed his task; and Dr. Macbride, placing the vial in his side pocket with the cochineal, left the farmacia. He crossed the Piazza di Spagna, in the direction of the College of the Propaganda; when, just as he had reached the spot where now is the monument, his path was crossed by a tall man, who was wrapped in a long brown cloak, and who wore his broad-flapped hat slouched over his eyes.

"It's all very well for you to slouch your hat over your eyes, my friend," said Dr. Macbride to himself; "but I know that hat and cloak very well, or I am grievously mistaken. They belong to the nameless man who lodges in one of the garrets at the Palazzi Carminali. I once nursed you through a fever, my friend, and gave you money to get your cloak out of pawn. I don't think that you would do me any harm, although folks do say that you are a spadacino-a hired assassin!"

Scarcely had he thus mentally expressed nimself, when he heard, in a low voice behind him, the single word, "Eccolo!" Here he is!" And immediately he was seized from behind by strong arms, a neavy cloak was thrown over his head and he was lifted from the ground and carried some yards. Then he was thrust forward on to what seemed to be some kind of bench or seat; the arms which had seized him had relaxed their grasp, a door vehicle.

Dr. Æneas Macbride had in verity been kidnapped by two men, forcibly carried by them to a coach, one of the doors of which was standing wide, huddled into the vehicle and rapidly driven away. The whole proceeding, indeed, had been watched with the liveliest interest by an individual who was clad in a long brown cloak and who wore his hat slouched over his eyes and who-there is now no indis-Purgatory, and his growing conviction cretion in saying it—was the nameless man who lived in one of the garrets of the Palazzo Carminali and whose profession was conjectured to be that of an assassin for hire. And as he watched the carriage rapidly retreating into the shadows the nameless man was jingling some golden coins in his pocket and chuckling merrily.

"Ten ducats," he reflected-"ten ducats only for pointing out the Signor Dottore to them. And they have sworn not to do him any harm. Of course if they had wanted to harm him they would have come to me; but I would not have stabbed the Signor Dottore; no, not for a hundred ducats. Let us go and drink a bottle of Chianti."

While the nameless man was thus con-

gratulating himself on the successful result of his exceptionally bloodless night's work, unseen hands had relieved Dr. Æneas Macbride of the heavy cloak in which he had been muffled, and in which he had been all but suffocated. He sat up, to find himself indeed in the interior of what was evidently a carriage belonging to some person of rank. The blinds were closely drawn down, but a small lamp hanging from the roof gave sufficient light for him to see that the opposite seat was occupied by two gentlemen very richly dressed, but whose countenances were wholly concealed by masks of black silk, having deep fringes of the same material. One of the gentlemen hastened to inform him that he must submit to have his eyes bandaged, as the person in to whose presence they were about to conduct him was a lady of rank, whose name and place of abode it was impera tively necessary to conceal. As he pulled the bandage out of his pocket and pro ceeded very adroitly to adjust it to the Doctor's eyes his companion took occa sion to remark that he and the other gentleman were fully armed, and should the Doctor, at this or at any other stage of the proceedings, offer the slightest resistance to any request which was proffered to him, he would be immediately stabbed to death. Upon this admonition Dr. Æneas Macbride determined, like the canny Scot he was, to hold his tongue and see-when he was permitted to use his eyesight again

-what came of it. It seemed to him that the carriage was continually turning and was being driven through a great variety of streets, possibly with the view to prevent his forming any accurate idea as to the part of the city to which he was being conducted. The coach at length stopped and the door was opened for him. His two companions took him each under one arm, assisted him to alight and conducted him up a narrow staircase into a room, where, after a moment's pause, the bandage was re moved from his eyes. He found himself in a small drawing-room or boudoir, dimly lighted by wax tapers and richly furnished, although sheets and pieces of tapestry had been thrown over some of the chairs or placed in front of the picture-frames, as though for the purpose of preventing stranger from too closely identifying the contents of the room. There was a flask of wine on the table and one of the gentlemen filled a large bumper of Venetian glass and offered it to Dr. Macbride.

"I want no wine," he said, coolly; may be poison for aught I know."

The gentleman who had offered him the wife, and who was very tall and clad in a suit of dark blue paduasoy, richly laced with gold, for all reply put the gob let to his lips and tossed off the contents at a draught. Then his companion, who was shorter and stouter-neither had re moved his mask-and who wore a green doublet and coat laced with silver, filled another glass with wine and offered it to the doctor, saying. "You had better drink it. Remember what I told you is the carriage. We allow no trifling in this house; and, besides, you have need to nerve yourself for what you have to do!"

"I don't like Dutch courage!" replied Dr. Macbride, "and am not used to dramdrinking to nerve me for my work. However, as I have not the slightest wish to have my throat cut, and you appear to be prepared to cut it"-both gentlemen nodded their heads significantly-" at a moment's notice, if things do not go as you wish them to go, I will drink. And now," he resumed, after a very moderate potation, "what is it that you desire me burdens brought to me at dead of nightodo?"

"To perform a surgical operation."

"When?" "This instant."

"Where?" "You shall see."

As the taller of the two masked men made this reply, he took the Doctor by the arm and led him forward. The shorter centleman lifted a heavy velvet curtain veiling an open portal and the three passed into a vast bedchamber. Here everything in the way of furniture, and even the ceiling and the curtains and counter-pane of a huge four-post bed in the centre of the room, had been shrouded in white sheeting. At the foot of the bed there sat, or rather there was half-reclining in a large chair covered with crimson velvet, a young lady-she could be scarcely more than nineteen-exceedingly beautiful and with golden hair that rippled over her shoulders. Her hands were tightly clasped and she was deathly pale. She was clad in a long, loosely flowing undress robe of some white, silky material; and Dr. Macbride could see that her little feet were bare.

"You see this woman-this most guilty and unhappy woman?" said in a harsh voice the taller of the two gentlemen She has disgraced the noble family to which she belongs and it is necessary that she should be deprived of life. Here is a case of lancets and you will instantly pro. ceed to bleed her to death.'

"She is prepared to submit to her fate." added the shorter gentleman in green and was slammed and he became aware that silver, "and you will make the greatest he was in a rapidly moving wheeled possible expedition. I need scarcely say that you will be amply recompensed for

your pains." "I will do no such horrible and unman ly thing," cried Dr. Æneas MacBride. "Do you think that I, a physician, whose bounden duty it is to do everything that he possibly can to save human life—be it that of the new-born infant or of the dotard of ninety-would consent to put to a cruel death a poor lady who should be enjoying all the happiness that earth can give? Do your butcherly work yourself: I'll have no hand in it."

"It is precisely," replied the latter gentleman, "because we are desirous that this indispensable work should not be done in a butcherly manner that we have brought you here. You are known to be the skillfulest surgeon in Rome, and you will perform the operation at once by opening the veins in her ankles; if you refuse, I swear that I and my bro "-he checked himself before he could wholly pronounce the word "brother"-" my companion will fall on you with our poniards and hack you to death." "Do their bidding," said, in a low, faint

voice, the young lady in the armchair. "Do I hear aright?" said the Doctor.

"You do?" resumed the lady. "Do their bidding, or you will incur a fate dreadful as my own.' Doctor Æneas Macbride appeared to

nesitate for a moment; then he said. "I will do your will; and may Heaven forgive me for yielding to you! But I must have a vessel, a large vessel of warm water.' "That shall be at once procured," replied the taller of the masked men, leaving

whispered something to her. "I have told her," he said, drawing himself up to his full height, "that I will

the room. You will remember that Doctor

Æneas Macbride was also tall of stature.

He bent over the reclining lady and

not hurt her much." Presently two female attendants, each closely masked, entered the room, carrying between them a large silver tub full of varm water. This vessel they placed before the young lady, who, without a word, mmersed her feet in the water. Then Doctor Macbride, once more bending over the victim, smoothing the hair on her forehead, and feeling her pulse, knelt, lancet in hand, by the side of the silver foot-bath. He rose, looked in the victim's face, chose a fresh lancet, and knelt again by the side of the foot-bath. The water

"Bring another bath-a tub-a bucke -what you will!" said the doctor; "and time of the accident."

was now deeply discolored. Ere long it

was completely crimson,

more warm water!" Then he contin hastily holding his wrists around ankles of the patient while the first fo bath was taken away and another

stituted for it, "This will finish the work" "How she bleeds!" said the tall man who, with folded arms, was watching scene. The young lady had fallen h in her chair, her arms hanging loosely

"She is insensible!" said the shorter the masked men. "She is dead!" said Dr. Æneas Mac bride, solemnly.

"How she bled!" repeated the shortern the two masked men.

'She will bleed no more," said Dr. Macbride. "And now let me ask you what your, and I may almost say my guilt you intend to do with the evidence of corpse?"

"Put it into a sack full of stones and ink it in the Tiber," muttered the talle gentleman.

"At the risk of the sack rotting the weights becoming disengaged from the body and of the corpse floating, or of be ing washed on shore and the feature recognized." "Bury it in the garden," suggested the

horter man.

"It is still dangerous," resumed the "The bodies of buried people hat have been murdered have been disinterred over and over again. One was, you know, last year in that vineyard close to the Appian Way, and the assassin w brought to justice."

"That is true."

"When you planned your little scheme, gentlemen," the Doctor went on almost banteringly, "you should have planned the last act of your tragedy as well as the preceding ones. Let me tell you that murdered dead body is, in a civilized city one of the most difficult of imaginable things to get rid of. But since I have gone with you so far in this abominable business I will go yet further and help you to conceal this corpse. Bring it back with me to my surgery in the Piazza di Spagna-I am accustomed to have suc and I'll dissect her. By which I mean that in less than twelve hours no recognizable trace will remain of your deceased relative -if relative she be.' The victim was evidently stone dead.

After a long consultation, the masked

men acceded to the proposition of the

Doctor, who appeared to have become s completely their accomplice, and who ac cepted, with many protestations of thank, a large purse of gold sequins. Again h submitted to have his eyes bandaged, and again he was conducted to the coach is waiting below; but something else accompanied the party, and was placed on the seat beside the Doctor. That something else was the body, rolled up in many thic nesses of white linen, of the lady who had been bled to death! The carriage made route as circuitous as before to the Piazz di Spagna; but it was then, at Doctor Mat bride's request, driven round to the er rance of the narrow lane behind the Palazzo Carminali. Then the burd wrapped in white linen was carried by th Doctor and the taller of the masked men by the back door into the dissecting room, and laid like a stone on the table. T Doctor noticed that his fellow-bearer was trembling violently, and he had evident

had enough of horrors for that night!

Three months afterwards Dr. Eness

Macbride returned to Edinburgh, bringing

with him his wife, a young and extreme

handsome Italian lady of a noble Roman family. Pope Benedict XIV, the enlight ened and humane Lambretini, had h much to do with bringing about theu of the handsome young lady with Dottore Enea Macbride, Scozzese." H had informed the young lady's brothers Don Rafaelle and Don Antonio Cordis coglio, Counts of that ilk, that if they di not consent to the match and pay over very large fine to the Apostolic Chamber they would be prosecuted with the utmos rigor of the law for having basely attempt ed to murder their sister by causing her, as they thought, to have the veins of b ankles opened. Of course they had neve been opened. Dr. Æneas Macbride while pretending to execute the dreadful behest of Don Rafaelle and Don Antonio Cordis oglio, had first administered to her ootion which speedily reduced her to complete insensibility, and had next skillfully mingled with the warm water in which the feet of the patient were immersed the contents of the packet of cochineal which he had purchased at the farmacia Panciar otto. The poor girl's only offense had been that she had imprudently, and in mere girlish folly, encouraged for a short time the addresses of a young man much her inferior in rank; but by her haughty and vindictive brothers this transient flirtation was esteemed a crime which her death alone could expiate. How fortunate it was that Dr. Æneas Macbride was so much addicted to making anatomical 'preparations," necessitating the use of cochineal for their perfection! I fancy, however, that after his marriage he ceased to dissect small dead hands, and consoled himself with covering small live ones with

The Safest Part of a Car. A party of merchant travelers in a pas-

kisses.-Bow Bells.

senger coach were talking over their traveling experience and the danger of accidents, and finally the question arose as to the safest part of the car. Failing to settle the question among themselves, they called upon the conductor, and one of them said to him: "Conductor, we have been discussing the matter of the safest part of the car, and want to knew your opinion." "Want to know the safest, eh?" replied the conductor, borrowing a chew of tobacco, and looking disappointed because he didn't get a cigar, "I've been on the road for fifteen years, and I have been turnel over em bankments, busted up in tunnels, dump ed off bridges, telescoped in collisions blown off the track by cyclones, run into open switches, and had other pleasant in cidental divertisments of kindred nature, and I should say, gentlemen, the safest part of the car was that part which hap pened to be in the shop for repairs at the

AN ORIGINAL LOVE STORY.

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e sunggled to kiss her. She struggled the san To prevent him, so bold and undaunted:

To prevent him, so bold and undaunted:

not, as smitten by lightning, he heard her ex

"Avaunt, sir! And oft he avaunted. gat when he returned, with a wild, flendish laugh, showing clearly that he was affronted, and threatened by main force to carry her off,
She cried, "Don't!" And the poor fellow

When he meekly approached, and got down at he

praying lend, as before he had ranted. Praying road forgive him and try to be sweet and said "Can't you?"—The dear girl recanted on softly he whispered, "How could you do so certainly thought I was jilted; come thou with me, to the parsons we'll go wwilt thou, my dear?" And she wilted.

en gaily he took her to see her new homecabin by no means enchanted.

1 Cabin by no means enchanted.

10: Here we can live with no longing to roam. said, "Shan't we my dear?" So they shan

ENGLISHMAN'S OPIMON OF AMERICANS.

Lord Ronald Gower has published a ook under the title of "My Reminisnces," in which he gives his experiens while traveling in this country. The ollowing extract from its pages will serve show how he regards Americans after ying among them for a while, and also at even an Englishman can discard his judices and judge of people and things on their merits:

If one entered a room in a club or tel one was not met by those assembled ith a 'Who the dash is the person hom none of us know? and what the ash does he here?' sort of look; nor, if ne entered into conversation with some e in a railway car or steamer, was one eted with that truly British stare ich, in this country of insular prejue and arrogant assumption, conveys as ainly as words the question, 'What the schief de you mean by speaking to me ithout waiting for an introduction?"

"My experience has been in America at if you ask a service from a stranger is accorded readily, without condession or fuss; that among them is little the snobbish wish to appear to those re do not know as greater people than really are, little of that disgusting nginess of manner that prevails among r trade-people, and which makes me rone hesitate before asking my way in he streets of a well-dressed man, or ening a shop where one will (if known as 'good customer') be received by a aly mouthed mortal, all smiles and imaces, who will think that he will ore readily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by My Lord This or My Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shopkeeper eives you with civility, but without my of that cringiness of manner which civil if you purchase or if you do not; but e will not rub his hands and contract his ffecting to look down on him as being only a tradesman,' he would probably how you that there is something more in eing a citizen of a great Republic than nere sound; and that, although you may ancy yourself a superior being from not ing a Republican or a shopman, he right be able to prove to you that one an is as good as another.

"I mixed thus with both classes, and superior to ourselves.

I grant that the Americans we meet the Continent of Europe are often ofusive in manner, and give a very unorable impression of their country both to foreigners and to Englishmen: ut, believe me, these are the exceptions. s a rule they are those who have inheritor made fortunes which they know not ow to spend, and therefore have come fer to the Old World, which they astonh with their vagaries and extravagances. at it would be most unjust to judge the

nerican people by these units. "I would wish every young English an of means—and especially of position to visit the great country across the Atatic, and to mix with that great people. would learn more, by spending a few onths in the States, of matters apperning to humanity and the ways of the orld-not what Londoners call the orld, but the real world of thought, of inlect, and of the future—than he would passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, in the House of Commons. A young ach noble, having visited England ward the end of the ancient regime on return being asked what he had learnin England, replied-' to think.' This light be the reply of one of our jeunesse ree after visiting the States."

Consider Me Smith.

There was a very good story in the pa-Fold Dr. Caldwell, formerly of the Uni rsity of North Carolina.

an, but as hard and angular as the most of the day beside it. regular of pine knots.

He looked as if he might be tough, but yno means deficient in knowledge of the noble science of self-defence." Besides, was as cool as a cucumber. Well, in freshman class of a certain year, was burly, beefy mountaineer of eighteen or neteen. This genius conceived a great point to pay their respects to her. ontempt for old Bolus's physical dimenons, and his soul was horrified that one deficient in muscle should be so potend in his rule.

Poor Jones-that's what we'll call him

length determined to give the gentleman a sweet tart, good bye." Cowen once attendgenteel thrashing some night on the Col- ed the races at Newcastle, England, and lege campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student. Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night,

Jones met the Doctor crossing the campus. Walking up to him abruptly, he said: "Hello, Smith, you rascal-is this you?" And with that he struck the old gentle man a blow on the side of the face, that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went. Jones's youth, weight and muscle, made him an ugly customer," but after a minute or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his beefy antagonist, down, and was astraddle his chest with one hand on his throat, and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of his head.

"Ah, stop! I beg pardon, Doctor!-Dr. Caldwell-a mistake-for heaven's sake, Doctor!" groaned Jones, who thought he was about to be beaten up-"I-I really thought it was Smith!"

The doctor replied, with a word and a

blow alternately:

It makes no difference; for present

ourposes consider me Smith!" And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones pounding, then and there, such as probably prevented his ever making another mistake as to personal identity, at least on the College campus.

Snakes in Strange Places.

I have heard of snakes, though I have never seen one, lying concealed beneath bed clothes and under pillows. Twice, however, on awaking in the morning I have found that I have been honored with the company during the night of an adder in my bedroom; and one morning. on taking my seat at my writing-desk, l discovered a very large cobra-43 feet long-lying at full length at my feet close against the wall. He made for the open door and I killed him in a veranda with a riding whip; while the natives, as usual in such emergencies, were rushing wildly about and searching in the most unlikely corners for a more effective weapon. I was always a salutary habit of mine, for which I have to thank the sagacity of ar old and faithful attendant, to shake my riding boots, preparatory to putting a foot into one-to eject a possible toad ensconced therein, or, as would frequent ly happen, old Ramcherrun boldly thrust his bronze fingers in for the like precaution; and when there happened to be a toad or frog inside, how the old rascal used to make me laugh at the precipitate way in which he would withdraw his hand, exclaiming, with a startled countenance, "Kuchh hai bhitar!" (There is something inside). On one occasion, as luck would have it, he adopted the shaking process, when out dropped a small snake, which I identified as a roof snake ens to me little less insulting than ac. After this I took care where I put my ual insolence; he will allow you to look | boots and shoes at night, and Ramcher slong as you like at any of the articles run where he put his fingers. Snakes isshop may contain, and will be equally are frequently found in what would seem the most unlikely places. As an instance, a lady of my district very nearly satures into a leer; and if you were to put her hand on a live cobra in reaching now him your superiorty of position by an ornament from the mantel-piece; the reptile was lying quietly next the wall behind a clock. How he got there was a mystery never solved. A friend of mine. who had set a country made wooden trap for rats, caught a cobra instead. much to the horror of his meltur (sweeper) .-

Chambers' Journal

President Polk's Widow. Right in the heart of Nashville stands poke to all with whom I came in contact, large, old-fashioned homestead of dull red and in no instance did I meet with any- brick, its roof projecting over the broad hing but perfect civility—the civility of piazza, supported by great fluted pillars, ly walks along before you, looking over als, which is, after all, the truest. I and its general aspect conveying an im mire with all my heart this great peo- pression of severe stateliness, in pleasing le our brothers, who, although we have variance with the distorted would-be so many years presumed to treat them fashionable architecture in the same poor relations, are in some forms of neighborhood. A long lawn stretches in mon courtesy and general politeness front of the house, and its pleasant green monotony is unbroken save by a plain and massive tomb of white marble, which carries its own best epitaph in the simple inscription, James K. Polk.

> A ring at the bell brought to the door a good-natured colored girl, who took our cards to the venerable and venerated widow of President Polk.

> A woman like Mrs. Polk is a revelation of the beauties of old age. Gentle benevolence broad-reaching charity, ripe experience and a cultivation of mind that extends beyond letters to mankind shine through her conversation, and a ready nemory, keen wit and a store of reminiscences illuminate it.

> Sixty years ago at the time of her marriage Mrs. Polk was considered remarkable for her beauty, and 20 years after, when she presided at the White House it was so fresh and unimpaired as to attract great admiration, and be noted in the published works and private journals of distinguished foreigners.

Time, of course, has stolen the vivid coloring and curved outlines of youth, but he has not robbed her of the upright figure and dignified carriage, and has left brightness in her eyes and vivacity in her voice, besides lending an added charm in her faultless manners. Crowned with 80 years of honor she rose to receive us.

From the library of the dead President she can gaze upon the tomb that marks his resting place, and in that same library ets of the day, of a joke that was played remains his hat, gloves, and cane, just where he laid them when he came home for the last time. The book he was read-The old doctor was a small man, and ing lies open on the table, and the papers

In society, and fond of it, Mrs. Polk has yet never accepted an invitation since did not seem strong. Nevertheless, he her husband's death, though with graceas, among the knowing ones, reputed to ful hospitality and tact she has received as agile as a "cat;" and in addition, was on the first day of each year the Tennessee Legislature; which adjourns in a body to call upon her-and which I am told is the highest compliment ever paid by State authorities to a lady-and the civil, judicial and ecclesiastical bodies make it a

More Song Histories.

Hatton was one day dining at the Star and Garter, at Richmond, near an open window. Just as he was about to begin had no idea of moral force. At any rate his last course, a tramp thrust his hand in was not inclined to knock under, and the window, siezed the jam pie, and made controlled despotically by a man that off with it. The composer, struck with the incident, at once dashed off "Good bye, hill Magazine."

The Corn
"I want to look what kind of a day

was immediately surrounded by gamblers and betting men, beseeching him to make wagers with them on the result. Instead of doing this he called for pen, ink and paper, and composed the "Better Land." Rossini was once a guest of a Presbyterian divine in Edinburgh, and was invited to come and hear him preach, a special pew being proffered for the use of the composer. His only reply was the aria, "Non piu Mesta." Sullivan once was in search of a want, and at what price?" Sullivan immediately sang "Suite, and low."-Musical Herald.

The Cunning of Birds.

A correspondent of the New York Sun writing from the Connecticut River Val-

"An interesting thing happened to me to-day, although it was nothing novel in my experience. I was walking through a sandy bit of ground near the river, hoping to catch a duck or two napping in the weeds under the bank, when up from my feet jumped a sandpiper, a bird so dreadfully crippled that it was nothing short of a miracle that it lived. One wing utterly refused to perform its office, having evidently been broken at the shoulder: one leg had almost apparently been shattered; the creature's feathers stood out every way, and, altogether, a more miserable and pitiful thing was never seen. It squeaked wildly as it hobbled out from under my feet, and fluttered and staggered painfully away before me. It tumbled and rolled about in a fashion calculated at once to excite all a man's sympathy, and a full determination to run and catch

Animated hy these emotions, and par ticularly the latter, I set out at once in pursuit, dropping my cap, however, as I did so, for a reason that will hereafter appear. After a stop or two the bird lay as if wholly exhausted, but as I put out my hand to take it, it gathered a little strength and feebly evaded my grasp; I followed and again essayed to capture it, but again missed it by a foot or two, and this operation with like result, was repeated a dozen times, until at last, when I had chased the sandpiper about a dozen rods, it pulled itself together, ejaculated 'peet-weet" in a mocking tone a num ber of times, and flew away miraculously recovered, as sound and lusty a bird as ever was known. I drew bead upon him with my gun to show how easily I could have paid it for his cheat if I had a desire to do so, and then went back to pick up my cap. This done, I looked carefully about the ground and, as I expected found a nest scooped out in the sand, with five olive-colored mottled eggs in it. So I compromised by taking the eggs, well knowing that as many more would be laid within a week, and went away pluming myself that this old trick had grown too threadbare to take me in at this late day.

Nearly all our earth-building birds are acquainted with this artifice, and I have had them all attempt to play it on mesandpiper, sparrows and the goldencrowned thrush, or oven-bird. This latter specles, however, acts with more dignity in the matter. He is above resorting to the deceit of stimulated lameness, and will not flutter and thrash about on the ground as his less scrupulous cousins do. When he sees you coming through the woods he crawls nimbly out of his nest and skulks along behind bushes and leaves until he gets some distance away from his treasures; then he appears in a one which may be mended." conspicuous place and sedately and quiethis shoulder and inviting you to come up reading: and take him, as being a bird who somehow never found use for his wings, and to whom the science of flying is unknown. When you see the bird thus conducting himself, all you have to do is to note carefully the direction in which he is traveling, then walk back in a straight line, and, if you look carefully, you will find the nest somewhere within three or four rods of where the bird appeared. If you have any respect for gentlemanly deportment, however, you will not take more than half of the eggs of this quiet,

composed and dignified oven-bird. The Pretty Girls of Kioto.

Dark blue, unrelieved by any variety, is the ordinary walking dress of the ladies, and women in lower stations adopt the custom. The southern blood of the Kioto ladies revels in colors of brighter hue. A peacock is nothing to a Kioto girl out for the day. A paroquet is more closely imi tated in respect of plumage. Bright reds, violets, greens, and yellows are frequently seen adorning the same little person. Where matronhood suggests greater sobriety, the average is struck with the assistance of the baby. Children are dressed in the most fantastic style, looking like little cardinals as they played about the streets in long wadded robes of many colors. It is notable that while in the north women and children carrying infants on their back wrap them closely up within their dress, so that nothing but a little round head is visible, the Kioto women, while obliged to inclose the babe within their garment, are careful to leave hanging loosely outside in full view the child's cloak. A purple cloak picked out with red and lavishly turned up with yellow at the sleves is too precious a gift to be withheld from the enjoyment of the public. There are some pretty girls in Tokio and Yokohama, and there are some ugly ones in Kioto. Eight out of ten girls met in the streets of Kioto are good looking, and five are decidedly pretty. They wear their hair differently from their sisters in the north, who for the most part, are content to observe the general local custom of arranging it in a chignon at the back. In Kioto a young lady takes the chignon pad, and, instead of laying it flat to her head, fixes it at right angles, after which all kinds of arrangements are possible. Artificial flowers are largely used to complete the adornment of the Kioto belle's hair. In the north, except on high festive occasions, this is very rare; girls there are content with thrusting a oin through the chignon. The Kioto girl has several pins, in addition to a gaily colored flower, wired so

VARIETIES.

"Do you love me as dearly as manever loved woman?" said Mabel, finding an easy anchor-age for her cheek about the middle latitude of is upper vest pocket and the longitude of his left suspender.
"More," said George, with waning enthusi.

asm, for this was about the two hundred and fourteenth encore to which he had responde since eight o'clock. " More, far more dearly. "Would you," she went on, and there was

tremulous impressiveness in her voice that habitation in London, and called on a warned the young man that the star was going well-known real estate agent, who asked to leave her lines and spring something new or him. "What kind of chambers do you the house-"would you be willing to work and wait for me, as Rachel waited at the well, seven long years?"

"Seven!" he cried, in a burst of genuine de votion. "Seven! Aye, Gladly! Yes, and more! Even until seventy times seven! Let's make it seventy, anyhow, and prove my devotion."

Somehow or other he was alone when he left the parlor a few minutes later, and it looks now as though he would have to wait about 700 years before he saves fuel by toasting his shin at the low-down grate in that parlor again-There are men, my son, who always overdo the thing; they want to be meeker than Moses, stronger than Samson and ten times more par ticular than Job, the printer; that is, he isn't but he used to Uz.

"How many times did the clock strike lovey, the last time?" asked the spoony swain at the Sunday night picnic.

"Two times, deary," answered the fair dove as she gathered herself closer to his paper shirt front and his thirty-seven-cent diamond soli taire. "Why?"

"Oh, 'cause," "Does my darling, old honey-bunch want to

leave his little angel so soonly?" "Oh, no; but every hour I imagine I hea the manly tread of your choleric papa coming down the stairs."

"But he don't come." "Not yet, I know; but when it strikes three must be off." "Why?"

"Because I fear the 'third time will be the charm, and I would avoid a meeting."

"JOHNNIE," said a Second Street girl to her bashful company as they occupied remote ends of the sofa the other night, "I see by the Derrick that a lady in New Jersey, 104 years old, boasts of having been kissed by Washing

"Yes," said Johnnie, "I saw it, too." "Suppose you were to become a great man like Washington?"

"Well?" said Johnnie "And I were to live to be 104 years old?"

"Well?" said Johnnie.

"I couldn't say of you what the said of Washington, could I?" Then he kissed her.

A GENTLEMAN of Athens, Ga., once had a lover's quarrel with his sweetheart, who gave back his engagement ring, a \$250 diamond. Deliberately walking to the hearth, he threw the momento of his blighted happiness on the stone and with his heels ground it to vieces. He then returned the lady a ring she once had given him. But she was guilty of no such outburst. Calmly placing it on the mantel,

she remarked: "Well, I will need it for my next beau." The quarrel was soon made up, and the hasty over had to invest in another ring.

THE witty Dean Swift had a humorous way of reproving his Irish servants, one suited to that sense of the ludicrous which is innate in

an Irishman. One day Mary, the cook, sent up an overdone oint of meat to the dinner table. Swift called for her, and when she appeared in the diningroom, remarked:

"Mary, carry that joint back into the kitch. "Faith, sir, an' sure I can't do that, at all at

"Then, Mary, I hope in future, when you're about to commit a fault, that you will choose

HERE are Tom Weaver's rules for nove

"Open in the middle, glance at a page. Catch the names of the characters. Turn to the last page and see whether he married heror she died with angels hovering around the head-board. Turn to the beginning and see what was the matter with the old man and why he didn't approve of the match. You have thus acquainted yourself with all the essential facts of the novel, and can imagine the moonlight walks, the sylvan dells, the afternoon teas, the cusswords muttered between the teeth of the male characters and all the other stuff."

"No," said the schoolboy, "there hasn't one of us been licked this term. We kind of stood in on the matter, you see, and always calculates to have two or three mice round our desks somewhere, and the minute the schoolma'am goes to lick a fellow somebody lets one o' them mice loose, and then she gets up on her desk and gathers up her skirts and squeals, and by the time the mouse is killed and things have quieted down, the boy she was going to lick has become a hero, protecting her from the furious beast, and she hasn't the heart to lay a hand on him.

MISS ESMERELDA LONGCOFFIN, although very beautiful, is not the most intelligent young lady in Austin by any manner of means A young gentleman who is something of a poet has been paying her considerable attention. Referring to his new poem, he asked her, a few days ago, in the presence of a room full of company, if she had seen "the latest offspring of his muse."

"Why, I didn't know you were a married man! That's the very first I've heard of it. Is

"You ought not to stay out so late at night?" said Farmer Furrow to the city youth, who being devoted to a dainty dairy maid, has de-cided to remain one more month in the coun-

"Aw, weally, by jove; aw, what makes you think so, aw, old fellow?" he murmured. "Because, sir," replied the old man, as he gave the off ox a sayage cut with a whip, by way of emphasis; "because, sir, it is a well known fact that the night air is highly dangerous to a young calf."

JIMMY TUFFBOY was noticed sitting on the front stoop with an air of dejection spread all over him. "Well, Jimmy, what's up now?" asked one of his boon companions. thing's up. It's all up with me. Dad says I have got to shut off going to ball games, and ma'am says I've got to stay in the yard a whole week." "What are you going to do about it?" "Do about it! When I get big enough I'm go ing to turn the rascals out."

"My dear," said the Czar of Russia to his wife, "will you give orders to have the palace gates locked, and the streets for one mile in every direction cleared of the people?" "Certainly," replied Czarina, "but what are

"I want to look out of the window to what kind of a day it is."

Chaff.

ADIROHA MIRE

Band of hope-An engagement ring. Signs of spring-"Keep off the grass." An oil not calculated to soothe-turmoil. Sponge cake is cake that is made with bor rowed eggs.

When may a chair be said to dislike you When it can't bear you.

Punch wishes to know if two negatives make an affirmative, how many negatives it takes to make a photographer. It ain't what a man knows er 'bout hisse'

dat makes him feel proud. It's what he 'magins people think o' him. Natur doan make no difference in de kere o' her chillun. She takes ez good kere o' de jimp' son weed ez she does o' de stock er cotton.

A favorite mode of introduction in Brazil is said to be, "This is my friend; if he steals anything from you I am responsible for it." In the way of definition: A medical student is asked at examination what is medicine. "The art of killing without police interference."

"An' that's the pillar of Hercules?" she said, adjustin her silver spectacles. "Gra-cious! what's the rest of his bed-clothes like, I

"Woman is a delusion," said a crusty old bachelor in our sanctum recently. Snodgrass retorted: "Well, man is always hugging some delusion or other."

When er ole man does wrong it is generally a wus wrong den er young man would do. De ole hoss, when he does kick, kieks er heap harder den de colt.

A wag, in what He Knows of Farming, gives a plan to remove widow's weeds: He says a good looking man has only to say, "Wilt thou?" and they wilt. A Western paper describes the coming of a furious whirlwind as "a cloud like a man's hand, which soon developed to the dimensions of a Cincinnati girl's foot."

An Irishman put up the following notice "Whoever is caught trespassing upon these grounds will be given forty lashes on the bare back. Half the penalty to the informer."

An old lady was asked what she would do with all the corn if it could not be made into whiskey. She replied: "I would make it into starch to stiffen the backbone of the temperage people."

"The boy I am looking at," said the cross-eyed school ma'am, "will come here to me and get the whipping he deserves." Every boy in the room starts forward. The school ma'am postponed the matinee.

A round, heavy, metallic-looking body was found buried in the ground up in northern Michigan the other day, and the scientists are undecided as to whether it is a pre-historic meteor or a church festival sponge cake. A boyish novice in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar.

sunthin' in that air cigar that makes me sick."
"I know what it is," said his companion,
pulling away. "What?" "Terbacker." Let the hairy-headed citizen display his charms and speak with sneers and ridicule of his less favored brother, but let him remem-ber meanwhile that the proud emblem of our

glorious country is a bald-headed eagle "There are eighteen circuses in Rome," says an ancient history. And do you know when Forepaugh came out and said that his was one of them, Barnum came right after him and said that his was the other seven.

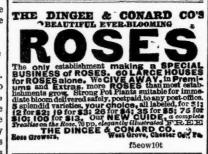
A negro held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to knock her on the head with an axe. The darkey, observing the man's eyes, in some alarm incuired: "You gwine to hit whar you look?" "Yes." "Den," said Cuffee, "hold dis cow vourself."

An old lady from the country goes for the first time to the opera. After a few solos the troupe all sing together. "Ah!" remarks the old lady, "they don't care now that they have our money. See, all singing together so that they may get through sooner."

Henry] Ward Beecher's Brother,

Rev. W. H. Beecher, of 66 Park Avenue, Chicago, adds his emphatic testimony to the value of Athlophoros as specific for Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections. He writes: "Have used Атньорновов enough to satisfy me that it vill certainly cure Neuralgia, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism, and remove all the sharp pains of Chronic Rheumatism. I recommend my friends to try it."

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And yet we say both can be cured, and that APPLOPHOROS will do the business. The best proof that it can do it is that it has done it.

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Row. William B. Coshit, D.D. position.

leorge St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., was lep for two months with Inflammatory Rheumatis infering most excruciating torture. ATHLOPHOE used him, and he believes it to be infallible. H. S. Chandler, of the N. Y. "Independent," says ATHLOPHOROS cured him of Rheumalism from which he had suffered for a year and a half. Rev. W. B. Evans, Washington, D. C., says: "I consider its work almost in the light of a mirscle. It is a most wonderful medicine. It ought to be spread throughout the land."

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beliepoit will. Is it works trying! You must decide.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



MORTGAGE SALE,—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated Novomber 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of Novomber A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due therea, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and sevenly ty dollars and sixty cents (\$270 60), and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secure dby said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the westerly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne in held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) of the south half (1/5) of the northeast quarter (1/5) o

east.
DETBOIT, April 19th, 1884.
GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee.
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgages.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit

Court for County of Wayne. In Chancery.

Margaret Garrahan, Complainant, vs. Edward
Garrahan, Defendant. At a session of said court
held at the Circuit Court rooms in the City of Detroit on the 27th day of May, 1894. Present, Hon.

F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge, It satisfactority
appearing to me by affidavit that the above named
defendant resides out of the State of Michigan
and in the State of Pennsylvania. Upon motion.
of George A. Chase, solickor for the complainant,
I do hereby order and require the said defendant
to appear and answer complainant's bill of complaint in said cause on or before the 28th day of
taken as confessed against him. aken as confessed against him.
Dated Detroit, May 27th, 1884.
F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.



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Phylls-13t

FARMSonJames River, Va., in a Northern Settlement. Illus. circular free J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Va.

(Continued from first page) are among the many enterprising ones we find in our wanderings over the State, priding selves on their well cultivated fields, their andsome homes, the evidences of wealth and refinement to be seed of every line in proximity to Jackson city (not the prison), the morality of their social circles, their freedom from all "uppishness," if we may so express it, and their general contentment. We were thrown in contact with many of the most enterprising stockmen as well as farmers, and award them their just meed of aise. The village is one of the stations of the M. C. R. R., distant from Jackson east 11 miles and 65 west from Detroit, has a population of 700, with one good hotel, the Lake House, that is well managed and kept, has three churches, one large brick school house several stores, and many neat private resics, one bank with paid up capital of 250,000, owned and managed entirely by and in the interest of the farmer stockholders. Has one firm that handles largely wheat, wool, and live-stock, its principal exports. The lake upon which the village borders is a handsome sheet of water, and were we a residen we would contribute our mite towards a little steamer for the benefit of the young lassies of

Dr. M. H. Raymond has fortwenty-five years devoted the hours of day and night to the car ing for the sick, lame and halt, and has builded up a practice that has brought him many dollars as well as reputation; but tiring of it he purchased, in 1878, 150 acres of land ading the village limits, and on errected it a barn 34x48 feet, shed 18x48 feet, and in 1880 bought a farm of 120 acres; and as the barn was burned erected one in its place of more modern design, 34x54 feet, with a basement for his fine wooled sheep and also cattle stables. He is now a full fledged farmer and stock man, with land enough for a good sized "Michigan ranch," and ability enough to make it pay financially. His first venture in sheep was a purchase of 30 breeding ewes from James H. Hood in the fall of 1879; in Aug., 1880, twelve more yearlings ewes; and in Jan. 1881 ten more that were two and three years old, thus laying the foundation of a flock of splendid thorough bred but unregistered sheep, for breeding, fleece, etc., compared with most any in the State. In the fall of 1881 he bought a party of breeding ewes from Mr. Hood, again; this time they were registered, and bred by C. H. James, A. A. Wood, and the five J. H. H. 13, 20, 21, 23, 25, all his own breeding. The first ram used was bought from Mr. Hood, was called Trophy 2nd, by Trophy, by Usurper; dam, a James ewe No. 2. He has been used on the old flock with remarkable success. The first registerel ram bought was T. C. Wood No. 24, owned in company with Hood. A cut of him and his pedigree were published in the MICHIGAN FARMER three weeks ago. The Doctor has made the raising of high grade Shorthorns a specialty, having now some 25 in number, also makes a specialty of feeding and fattening two and three-year-old grade steers, having some in stalls now that are very fine. In thoroughbreds we notice the three yar-old helfer, bred by George Croman, of Waterloo, got by Doctor, out of Rose C. by Banquo, by 3d Duke of Hillsdale 9864, by J. E. B. Stuart 6700: 4th dam Gipsey 3rd, by Sirloin 2204. He also owns a half interest in the dark roan Shorthorn bull Silenus, bred by M. Schenk, of Sylvan, Mich., got by Hannibal, by 21st Duke of Hillsdale 22810 by imp. Duke of Wicken 14180, dam Corunna, by Oakland's Duke 27347, tracing to imp. Victoria by Swiss Boy (12164), is two years old, and is proving a good stock getter. The other half is owned by M. K. Craft. The Doctor is also a member of the Grass Lake Horse Breeders' Association, the others being M. K. Craft, E. Robinson, Frank Dwelle and Orson High. Their stallion is a well graded up Percheron, is called Grand Duke, was got by imp. Duke De Chartres, dam by Louis Napoleon; he weighs nearly 1,600 lbs. is seven years old, dark dapple gray in color; good feet, active and stylish, and was bred in Illinois. The Doctor is outte an enthusiastic farmer, devoting nearly all his time to placing his farm in fine condition, erecting new buildings, and caring for his stock. His example should be followed.

L. E. Dwelle has 378 acres in his grain and grass farm, and has a fancy for good stock. ON THE WING.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.-100 doses, \$1. No other like it. It is peculiar to itself Try it one

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of PMIadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Evime and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Besy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farkers. No questions will be answered by madi unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how least ending, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

No Diagnosis.

GEORGETOWN, May 27, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a young mare badly out of condition, and shows the follow-ing symptoms: Yawns frequently, breath foul, on the neck where the collar rests and on a few places on the back, are thick substances under the skin, some-what elevated and hardened, does not contain any matter nor discharge any pus. Has trouble in urinating, water the color of aqua ammonia. Skin in hair smooth and nice, eyes dull. She is also lame in hind legs; very often in the morning when I let her out of the stable, who is cotiff the two baddy made in the cotiff the two baddy made. he is so stiff she can hardly walk, but after she is warmed up she gets over it; other days she is all right. Handles her hindlegs when stiff like a horse who is lame in shoulder; there is a dragging or swaying motion of limbs outward; rainy weather has an effect on her. On her right hip and just in front there is a soft movable bunch, about three inches long and from half to three quarters inch wide, which I discovered last summer; used some liniment, but it did not remove it; she is more lame in right than in left leg, and leg appears shorter, the hip is the only place where she will flinch; no heat anywhere; in standing she places both feet square on the ground; when quite same she will have them rather far ack; does not rest her right leg on toe as other horses, and the other not very often; think she flinches some over her kidneys. Fed her some powders, copperas, gentian, elecampane, ‡lbs. each; fenugreek, ‡lb., fed her a tablespoonful once a day, but does not help her any. Can I leave her out at night? NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-There seems to be a complication of diseases in your mare, not made clear to our mind by your description of the symptoms. We would advise you to that it is of a constitutional character, consult a competent veterinary surgeon and that the more important symptoms and be governed by his directions.

Spring Halt.

ADRIAN, May 22, '84. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a brown mare, five years old, which raised a colt last year, this and has never been worked until this spring. She fell on the ice when about two years old, straining herself badly. She apparently recovered except a slight enlargement of the fetlock joint. Shortly after we supposed her entirely well we noticed that she had difficulty in raising her left hind foot from the ground. There seemed to be a kind of cramp or catch in the gambrel joint, When she succeeded in raising her foot, it came up with a quick jerk, often with aloud crack. This never occurred except in taking first step (after having been standing.) until lately its control of the standing. it seems to have grown worse, and some-times affects her second and third step, especially when backing. About a week after having finished plowing there ap-peared on the joint of her right shoulder, a swelling about as large as a man's fist. It does not seem to be tender or sore, and does not seem to be tender or sore, as shows no signs of coming to a head. I have been bathing it with gargling oil, which seems to have stopped the growth, but the bunch remains and seems to get What is the matter with both her leg and her shoulder, and what can be done for them? Does raising a colt from a young mare ever interfere with her traveling by weakening her hind parts?

Answer.-The injury to your mare has been of too long standing to expect any permanent benefit from medical treat ment. The difficulty in raising the leg is no doubt due to a disease known as springhalt, for which nature herself will be the better doctor. Several cases of spontaneous cure of springhalt are on record. Tumors on the shoulder from collar bruise, when recent, are easily reduced by the application of hot water, then applying Evinco liniment, rubbing well with the hand, twice a day. But when of long standing and remaining hard, extirpation with the knife is the proper remedy. In answer to your last question we would say we have known instances of the kind occuring in young mares after difficult parturition, caused by a large foal, or a deficient pelvis.

SUBSCRIBER.

Specific Opthalmia.

GRASS LAKE, May 20, '84.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a fine four year-old DEAR SIR:—I have a line four year-old colt, dark brown color, that has some trouble with his eyes. Sometimes one eye will be nearly closed, and will discharge watery fluid as though it had been hurt in some way. And perhaps in three or four days this eye will appear all right, and the other one will be affected in the same way. On examination 1 in the same way. On examination found he had what is called wolf teeth On examination 1 I called a horse doctor who attempted to pull them, but broke them off. Now a film appears to be forming over one eye. What shall I do?

Answer .- The trouble with your colt is probably specific opthalmia, called moon blindness, referred to in these columns on several occasions. It is periodic in its attacks; hereditary in character, and always terminates in total blindness. Treatment: Use the following wash: Sulphate zinc, acetate of lead, and burnt alum, of each one scruple, dissolve in one pint of rain water; apply with a clean soft sponge, so the animal will wink it into the eyes; repeat two or three times a day. Do not use a syringe; give no hay or grain for several days. If the bowels are constipated, give the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv. two ounces, Jamaica ginger, pulverized, one ounce, mix and divide into twelve powders; give one three times a day, mixed to a paste with molasses, and smeared on the tongue.

Bog or Blood-Spavin.

EATON RAPIDS, May 19th, 1884. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer,

As I am a constant reader of your valuable paper as well as a subscriber I venture to ask for information. I have a bay mare with black points, 21 years old, on whose left hind leg on the front and inside where the large vein passes over the joint a soft bunch like a puff appeared about four weeks ago, has caused her no incon-venience until within the last four days she became somewhat lame. The swelling seems to be under the vein as the vein shows plainly over it. She is a good mare despite her age and can work the life out of lots of younger horses, and if from the description you can diagnose, and give some treatment you will oblige one who feels himself almost a personal friend. I have resorted to no treatment whatever, and will anxiously await an answer.
SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-The cause of trouble with your mare is from strain or injury in the hock joint, causing over-secretion of synovia or joint oil, a bursal enlargement known as bog-spavin. We would advise the application of the following: Bin iodide of mercury, one drachm, cosmoline one ounce, mixed well together and applied to the swelling. If in two or three veeks there is no improvement, make a second application. Dress the blister the second day after the application with a fine white comb. little lard.

Bloody Milk and Tumor on Jaw of Cow.

LAKEVILLE, Mich., May 23d.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a two year old heifer, color ligh red; dropped her first calf the first of March last; calf sucked until six weeks old, when I began milking her; after I had milked her about three weeks she began to give bloody milk out of two teats and has continued to do so ever since. In a few days after she had a swelling on her right under jaw which extended nearly to her eye. About the same time she commenced slobbering when she chews her menced stobberting which she characteristic cud, a watery substance mixed with chewed grass, and does not get any better. She does not chew the cud naturally, but chews quite fast, as though the cud was soft; seems to be doing well, and does not shrink in her milk; has a great appetite for salt; have given her nothing but saltpeter. Please tell me what to do for her A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Bloody milk is usually the result of chronic garget; eating of acid plants, as ranunculus, resinous shoots, bruising of the udder, &c. From your description of the tumor on the under jaw we are unable to determine its true character, whether it is soft, hard, infiltrated, painful to the touch, etc, it is impossible from the description given to diagnose the disease. It is very evident have escaped your notice. We would ad-

vise you to consult a competent veterinary surgeon, if there is one in your neighborhood, who will advise you regarding the character of the disease and how to treat

Doubtful Diagnosis.

ADRIAN May 18, '84.

Teterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:—I had a half blood Jersey cow, black and white, taken sick last winter. She began to grow poor, then commence to cough and scour badly. I got the best cow doctor in Adrian, but he did not know what ailed her. After about one month she died. I cut her open, and found her gall very large, nearly two quarts of very black and thick matter, so thick that it would hardly run. I now have a yearling heifer, black and white, that coughs in the same way and is growing poor every day, and scours. If you can answer through the FARMER what to do, you will oblige me and a few others very much.

Answer.-The symptoms as described

in your cow, are too indefinite to justify an attempt at diagnosing the disease. Indigestion probably was the primary cause of the trouble. The examination of the dead cow throws no light upon the nature of the disease. Dilation of the gall bladder is usually due to obstruction of the cystic duct, a condition which may arise from various causes. Your yearling heifer may be affected from the same causes. We would advise you to consult a competent veterinary surgeon, if there is one near you; or send us a more dead cow.

When Mowing Should Beein.

This is a question that most farmers disagree upon, and each season the agricultural papers are filled with discussions and advice upon the subject. The Ger. mantcon Telegraph says that this discussion, usually takes the form of an nquiry as to the relative nutritiveness of hay that was cut just before flowering or just after, and most of the evidence on either side is drawn from the chemical changes going on at the time which ought, according to certain scientific theories, make it more nutritious at that particular time than at another-and It is not unlikely that there may so on. be some difference in this respect, but we rather rather "guess" that the fellow who makes it a habit of taking time by the forelock will in the long run come out the most successful in harvesting his hay crop. Cut your grass when you are ready, the sooner the better, and let those of a scientific turn of mind do better if they

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT. June 3, 1884. Flour.-Receipts and shipments the past week we been very light, and while the market has ruled very steady it has been sustained nearly ntirely by the home demand. Values show no change the past week. Stocks held here are light, Quotations yesterday were as follows: Michigan white wheat, choice \$4 75

dichigan white wheat, roller process 5 25 dichigan white wheat, patents..... 6 00 Minnesotas, bakers. 5 25 @5 50
Minnesotas, patents 7 00 @7 25
Rye 3 75 @3 85 Wheat.-The week has opened with a rather depressed feeling in wheat, and prices yesterday showed a decline of to on No. 1 white and 14c on

No. 2 red as compared with the closing prices of Thursday last, the latest session of the Board until yesterday. Trading was light, but in futures there was a little more than an average amount of business done. Closing prices on spot were as fol lows: No. 1 white, \$1 051/6; No. 2 do., 98; No. 2 red, 98c. In futures values closed at the following range: June, \$1 0514; July, \$1 06; August 981/4c. Corn.-The market is depressed and lower, and

No. 2 is now quoted at 57%@58c, new mixed at 55c. and rejected at 54c per bu. The heavy receipts of oats keep the market depressed even in the face of the injury to the growing crop from the recent rosts, and the rapid dwindling of stocks. Oats .- Dull and weak, No. 2 white, 371/4c, and

No. 2 mixed at 841/2. Street price, 34@36c.

Beans.—Quiet and steady; pickers are quoting at \$2 25@2 30 for their best stock. From farmers wagons buyers are paying \$1 50@2 00.

Butter-The market is apparently demoralized from the heavy receipts, and good fresh packed will not realize over 17c per lb., with 15@16c the price paid for most of the receipts. Good cream erv is dull at 22@23c per lb.

Cheese.-Market weak and dull, with values tending downward. Receipts are quite large. Full cream State ranges from 12@12½c per lb. Ohio brands at 11@11%c. Low grades are neglect

Eggs.-Steady and firm at 141/2c per dozen Street prices, 14@14%c.

Dried Apples.—Dried apples are dull at 6@ 6%c % b. Evaporated fruit is worth 12@12½c % b. Demand very light.

Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per Potatoes-The market is quiet and steady with

only a local demand. Quotations are 38@40c for car lots. Street prices, 43@45c. New southern potatoes are selling at \$4 00@4 25c per bbl. Maple Sugar.-New, 121/@13c; old, 10c, Sirup, 00@90c per gallon. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are

31 75@1 80 per crate for Bermudas.

Peas.—Choice Canada field, \$1 10 per bu.; Wis-Honey .- Market dull at 18@20c per lb. for

Reesway.-Scarce and firm at 33@35c # fb in stock, and 28@80c from first hands. Strawberries.-For cases of 24 quarts dealers are quoting \$3@6, according to quality and con-

dition, the latter only for fancy lots. The bulk of

the stock arriving sells at \$3 50@4 50 per crate. Fresh Vegetables.-There is a fair demand for all kinds, and prices rule steady. Receipts are becoming larger. Prices range as follows: Cu-cumbers, 50c per doz.; lettuce, 85@40c per bu.; onions, 30@35c; radishes, 18@20c; pie plant, 20@25c; spinach, 30c; Bermuda onions, \$1 75@1 80 per crate; new southern potatoes, \$4 00@4 25 per bbl: asparagus 50c; string b ans are a drug at \$1 50@1 73 for fresh invoices! butter do are scarce and would command about \$275@3; tomatoes, 75c per 10

quart box; new cabbages, \$2 50@2 75 per bbl, and \$3 50@4 per crate; peas, \$1 75@2 00. Provisions.—Barreled p rk is a shade lower; lard and smoked meats unchanged; mess and dried beef steady at last week's prices; tallow dull and weak. June pork is cornered in

Chicago, and prices are advanci	ing	on	th	at	dea	ŀ
Quotations in this market are	fo	llow	78:			
Mess, new	17	50	0			
Family do	17	75	0			
Clear do	19	50	0	20	00	
Lard in tierces, per Ib		85	60		83	К
Lard in kegs, per To		9	0		91	ź
Hams, per D		123			13	,
Shoulders, per D			60		9	
Thoice bacon, per D		93	10		10	
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	12	00	0	12	50	
l'allow, per ib		6	0			
Oried beef, per 10		151	60		16	
Wen The following is a recor	de	e ti	he	anl	08 9	t

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week:

Monday.—23 loads: four at \$18 and \$17; three at \$14; two at \$16, \$15, \$18 and \$12; one at \$20, \$19, \$13 50 and \$11.

Thesday.—27 loads: seven at \$14; six at \$16; three at \$15 and \$14 50; two at \$18 and \$15 50; one at \$20, \$17 50, \$17 and \$13.

Wednesday.—34 loads: n ne at \$16; five at \$14; four at \$18, \$15 and \$19; two at \$17 and \$10; one at \$19, \$17 50, \$15 50 and \$14 25.

Thursday.—39 loads: nine at \$15; eight at \$16; seven at \$14; four at \$10; three at \$17; two at \$12; one at \$20; \$16 50, \$15 50, \$14 50,\$ 13 50 and \$11

Friday.—22 loads: five at \$14; four at \$16 and \$15; two at \$15 50, \$11 and \$10; one at \$18, \$18 50 Saturday.—15 loads: five at \$16; three at \$18 and \$15; two at \$18; one at \$17 and \$14.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, June BUFFALO.-Cattle market fairly active and

hade higher. Sheep.-Market dull, weak and lower. Hogs.-Demand light, and prices 5@10 cents er hundred lower. CHICAGO.-Cattle market active, and 10 cents

er hundred higher. Hogs.-Receipts heavy, and prices 10 cents per undred lower.

Saturday, May 30, 1884 The following were the receipts at these yard Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. No. No. No. 116 13 ... 34 Albion Belding Columbiaville . 20

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Total..... 268 The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 268 head, against 374 last week. With 14 loads of westerns on sale, there was no

scarcity of cattle for the local trade, but shipper were unable to find anything good enough to meet their wants. For butchers' cattle the de mand was fair and sellers realized last weeks rates. Shippers would have been willing to pay careful description of the symptoms in an advance on several loads of good cattle could your heifer, without reference to the they have procured them. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Lathrop sold Oberhoff 5 fair butchers' steers av 920 lbs at \$5 25, and 6 stockers to Flieschman av 602 lbs at \$4 40.
Stevenson sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' steers av 1,043 lbs at \$5 55.

Culver sold Sly 23 stockers av 724 lbs at \$4 75. C Roe sold John Robinson 5 thin cows av 9. be at \$4.25.
Wreford & Beck sold Reid 30 mixed westerns ver 790 lbs at \$5.30.
Judson sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen av 1,850 lbs at \$5.50, and an extra steer weighing 1,420 lbs at \$7.
C Resold Sullivan a mixed lot of 25 head of C R-c sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$5 20. Thomas sold C Roe 4 fair butchers' heifers av 1,060 lbs at \$5 25. Judson sold Fileschman 4 stockers av 627 lbs at \$4 40; 3 av 860 lbs at \$4 65, and a bull weighing 960 lbs at \$5 50 lbs at \$4 65, and a bull weighing 960

\$4 40; 3 av 860 lbs at \$4 65, and a bull weighing 960 lbs at \$3 50.

Wreford & Beck sold Marx 25 mixed westerns av 962 lbs at \$5 30.

Gleason sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$5.

Purdy Bros sold Burt Spencer 4 good butchers' steers av 1,165 lbs at \$5 50.

Wreford & Beck sold McIntire 26 mixed westerns av 717 lbs at \$4 70.

Gleason sold Flieschman 12 stockers av 694 lbs at \$4 40.

Gleason soid Fireschman is stockers at \$4.40.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$5.

Beardsley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 24 head of good butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$5.15.

C Roe sold John Robinson 68 mixed westerns SHEEP.

Only 20 Michigan sheep were received. These were unshorn, averaged 82 pounds, and sold for \$4 62½ per hundred. The receipts of western sheep were heavy and a number changed hands at \$3 25@350 per hundred. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 280, against 183 last week. The hog market continues very steady at former rates

leady at former rates.

C Roe sold Rauss 117 av 200 lbs at \$5 60.
Stevenson sold Rauss 111 av 80 lbs at \$5 50.
Judson sold Webb Bros 21 av 180 lbs at \$5 50.
Donaldson sold Webb Bros 25 av 192 lbs at \$5

King's Yards. Monday, June 2, 1884.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 216 head of cattle on sale, and a fair attendance of buyers. Early trading was done at a slight advance over the prices of Saturday, but later the advance was lost, the market closing weak. Woods sold Hersch 5 good butchers' steers av 338 lbs at \$5. Smith sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av

Smith sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,080 lbs at \$5.50, and a coarse cow to Flieschman weighing 1,070 lbs at \$4.

Harris sold Tucker 12 choice butchers' steers av 1,016 lbs at \$5.25, less \$10 on the lot.

Kalaher sold Baxter 2 fair butchers' steers av 885 lbs at \$5.75.

Pierson so'd Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,010 lbs at \$5.75.

Sullivan sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,145 lbs at \$5.50.

Adams sold Oberhoff 2 good butchers' steers av 1,145 lbs at \$5.50.

Adams sold John Wreford a mixed lotof 5 head of thin butchers' steek av 790 lbs at \$4.65, and 3 good butchers' heifers av 843 lbs at \$5.40.

Pierson sold Kammon 3 fair butchers' steers av 833 lbs at \$5, and 3 thin cows av 1,030 lbs at \$4.50.

Pierson sold Kammon 3 fair butchers' steers av 833 lbs at \$5, and 3 thin cows av 1,003 lbs at \$4 50. Newton sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 965 lbs at \$5 50, and 6 fair ones to Kolb av 863 lbs at \$5 15.

Patrick sold Armstrong 2 good butchers' helfers av 1,000 lbs at \$5 50; 3 stockers to Flieschman av 686 lbs at \$4 20, and 3 av 580 lbs at \$4 15.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers av 1,056 lbs at \$5 75, and 3 to Genther av 1,090 lbs at the same price.

Kalaher sold McGee a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$4 40. thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$4 40. Pierson sold Nowlin 4 stockers av 787 lbs at

\$4.25.
Smith sold Flieschman 5 stockers av 812 lbs at \$4.35.
Newton sold Jaisle 4 fair butchers' heifers av Newton sold sales.
785 lbs at \$5.
Woods sold Marshick 6 fair butchers' steers av Woods sold Marshick 6 fair butchers' steers av 908 lbs at \$5.25. Smith sold McGee a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 752 lbs at \$4.60. Adams sold Nowlin 2 stockers av 510 lbs at \$4.15. Hall sold Fileschman 5 stockers av 768 lbs at \$4.25. Woods sold Clancy 4 fair butchers' cows av 817 lbs at \$4.75.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 10,909, against 9,416 the previous week. The offerings of cattle on Monday was light, and prices ruled from 20 to 25 cent higher for all grades, than at the close of the week previous. The best steers on sale brought \$6 25@6 8714 with fair to medium going at \$5 60@ and light butchers at \$5 25@5 50. There was scarcely anything doing on Tuesday and Wednes day, and though the attendance of buyers wa light a good number of cattle could have been sold at full rates. Of Michigan cattle, 19 steers av 1.047 lbs sold at \$6; 27 do av 1,540 lbs at \$6 874; do av 1,098 lbs at \$6; 7 do av 1,004 lbs at \$5 60; 26 stockers av 745 lbs at \$5; 26 do av 633 lbs at \$4 40 11 do av 726 lbs at \$4 75; 28 do av 620 lbs at \$4 65 25 do av 727 lbs at \$4 871/4; 15 do av 711 lbs at \$4 50 The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

SHEEF.—Receipts, 19,800, against 24,600 the previous week. The sheep market opened up on Monday with a fair demand on local account, and a few were bought by shippers. Prices ranged 20 cents higher than those of the week previous for good sheep, while common were unchanged. Truesday's market ruled steady, and on Wednesday prices were a shade stronger, closing with fair to

to good 70 to 80 lbs selling at \$3 50@5; 80 to 90 lbs 5@5 50; 90 to 100 lbs \$5 50@5 90; coma on to choice lambs \$5 75@6 50. These quotations are for clipped. Of Michigan sheep, 123 av 96 lbs sold at \$4 75; 87 av 66 lbs at \$3 25; 46 av 96 lbs at \$4 75; 96 wooled av 71 lbs at \$4 75; 42 do av 90 lbs at \$5 50; 91 av 71 lbs at \$4 75; 42 do av 90 lbs at \$5 50; 91 av 71 lbs at \$4 75. Hoos.—Receipts 29,750, against 29,800 the previous week. The hog market for the three days of the week ruled 10 cents higher and closed with good to choice. Yorkers selling at \$5 60@5 75; fair do, \$5 20@5 50; medium grades, fair to choice, \$5 80@5 90; good to extra heavy \$5 80@5 90; pigs common to choice, \$4 75@5 10; skips and culls, \$4@4 25.

Chicago,

CATTLE .- Receipts 27,175, against 27,481 the pre vious week. Shipments 9,572. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 8,000 head of cattle or sale. There was a good attendance of buyers and the demand was fairly active at prices 10@13 cents lower than at the close of the previous week for shipping cattle. The best steers or sale brought \$6 65, the bulk going at \$5 80@6 35. The better class of butchers' stock sold at about as well as previously, but common grades were 10@15 cents lower. Poor to good cows sold at \$4 25, while scrub cows went at \$3 75@4 90. The narket for the balance of week ruled strong, and for shipping cattle a slight advance was made Taking the trade for the week, it was a very satis factory one for sellers. The following were the

QUOTATIONS: @7 00 @6 80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSHER'S Hand Seed Drill. Hand Wheel Harrow and Wheel Hoe Combined.



Milk Fever in Cows

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S BOVINE PANACEA



The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is lso a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile characer in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by ruggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 doses.

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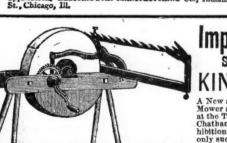
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Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stai med spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil to to 20 minutes, rinse well, blue and hang todry. Be not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saying labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub litout, You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lared and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand, boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly, press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak curtains to to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

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A New and Improved Grindstone for Sharpening Mower and Reaper Knives, which was exhibited at the Toronto, London, Inger-oil, St. Thomas, Chatham, Excter, Clinton, Blyth and Sarnia Exhibitions last fall, the latest and bost. The only successful mower and reaper knives sharpeners are nowin general use in different parts of the Dominion of Canada, and give unqualified satisfaction. Highly commended by the Judges at the Provincial and Western Fairs. This was the highest possible award that could be given it, so that it stands alone and unrivalled in excellence, durability, simplicity and cheapness.

A few of the many points of excellence in this sharpener are: It is impossible for it to got out of repair. It will sharpen both sections of mower and reaper knives from heel to point at the same time or the point and not the heel, or the heel and not the point, or one side of the section and not the other, if required. It is constructed in such a manner as to wear the stone from sidge at center to edges evenly as the stone decreases in size. It only takes one person to sharpen the knives, as it is self-acture, holding the knife even upon the stone, and any boy can work it alone, and grind the knife as perfect as when it came from the manufacturer, and it is constructed to sharpen knives of different lengths and width of sections so that it will sharpen knives of mowers and reapers of any manufacture. It has an extension rest which holds the knife at one end while the grin ling is being dementative of the stone, while grinding, and as the knife at one end while the grin ling is being dementative to the stone while grinding, and as the knife at one end while the grin ling is being dementative to the stone, and is reversible, so that it holds the knife at either side of the stone. A water trough, for water below the stone, has likewise been added, that the stone may always run in water while grinding the knives, thereby preserving the temper of the knives.

Farmers wishing to be supplied with one of these machines should

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Three-quarters mile north of Orion, two miles south of Oxford. The D., B. C. R. R. running on section line between them, likewise the public highway. The farm on west side of road of 180 acres has good frame house, well, orchard, run ming water, well fenced and improved. The farm on east side of road of 150 acres is all well im proved, a fine residence of modern style, two large barns, cut stone smoke house, and milk house, repair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, cooking-room pig sty, and hennery, two good wells and cistern, fine orchard, good fences, all situated on north 80 which is separated from south 80 by town line road. South 80 has good orchard, well, log house, is well fenced and improved and lies on north shore of Long Lake, a beautiful little expanse of pure sparkling water one-half mile from the village of Orlon. A beautiful site for summer residences for those living in the city, offering fine fishing or boating opportunities. For further particulars call on thenry Groff, Esq., two miles N. E. of Oxford village, or address.

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MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, defar has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1877 by Friedrick Klaite and Margaretta Klaite, his wife, of Wayne County Michigan to Collins B. Hubbard, of same County and State, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County Michigan, on December 24th, 1877, in Liber 135 of Deeds, on page 303. And whereas the amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirty-six cenis (\$2108 36) principal and interest, and an attorney's fee of \$50, as provided in said mortgage. And whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the pre mises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, of the City of Detroit (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is beld) on the twenty-seventh day of August 1884, at 12 o'clock noon. Said premises are described as follows: All that parcel of land situated in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, Michigan, known as the east half of thes outhwest quarter of section five (5) in town one (1), south of range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres more or less. CULLINS B. HUBBARD, HENRY A. HAIGH, Mortgagee.

Detroit, May 27, 1884.

Detroit, May 27, 1881.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for Wayne County. In chancery.

Ella Spencer, Complainant, va. Charles C. Spencer, Defendant It satisfactorily appearing to me by affidavit that the above named defendant resides out of the State of Michigan and in the State of Ohio, upon motiou of George A. Chase, Solicitor for the Complainant, I do hereby order and require the said dofendant to appear and answer Complainant's bill of complaint in said canse on or before the 22d day of September, A. D. 1884, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against him. Dated Detroit, May 20th, 1884.

(Signed) F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.

Circuit Judge.

A true copy: Circuit Judge John Marshall, Deputy Register. m27-71

D. WOODWARD, Clinton, Mich., for Cut and Price List of a Plow Jointer than never chokes. Give your Postoffice and County app9-tian1